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FREE DISCUSSION FOR THE NAVY.

We hesitate to accept the report that comes to us to the effect that Col. Charles Heywood, Commandant of the Marine Corps, has applied to the Secretary of the Navy to discipline Lieut. W. F. Fullam, U. S. N., because he has discussed with some freedom the question whether marines should or should not be continued on board our men-of-war. This discussion is not only important, but it is entirely legitimate, and to attempt to suppress it is to bring the Marine Corps into unmerited disfavor. Col. Heywood is quite correct in saying that Lieut. Fullam has persistently sought to have the marines withdrawn from our ships of war, but is it not only his right, but his duty to do so if he thinks he can thereby benefit the naval service? Capt. Evans, and others, who might be named, agree with Mr. Fullam on the question of the marines, and whether they are right or wrong is wholly aside from the question as to whether they should be heard. This business of sealing the mouths of naval officers who seek to discuss questions of vital interest to the service has gone quite far enough, and we cannot believe that the Secretary of the Navy will listen to a demand from the Commandant of the Marine Corps that officers should be compelled to maintain silence on the subject of his corps. We are sure that Col. Heywood will, upon reflection, withdraw the demand.

What has occasioned the complaint is the essay of Lieut. Fullam on "The Organization, Training and Discipline of the Navy Personnel as Viewed from the Ship." Considering that this essay was invited by the offer of a prize by the Naval Institute, and that it received "honorable mention," it is particularly ungracious for those who do not agree with it to attempt to punish its author for expressing his opinion. It is very much better to answer Lieut. Fullam's criticisms, lest some suspect the application of the maxim that criticisms are like flies—that they never do any harm except when they light on raw spots.

Vast changes have occurred in our Navies during the past half century, and the question as to how we can best adjust ourselves to them is far too important to suffer any man, or any corps, to say to criticism and discussion, "Thus far shalt thou go and no further." Free and honest criticism, within the limits of gentlemanly discussion, will do great good. Nothing that should be preserved will suffer for it. Prejudices, class interests, individual preferences must give way before it, for it includes something much more important than any or all of these: that is, the good of the services, the security of the country. Why should men who are pledged to sacrifice their lives for these be unwilling to sacrifice their opinions, and some measures of personal advantage? Lieut. Fullam makes his argument against the Marine Corps, and we hope to see the argument in its defense put on higher ground than an appeal to authority. We have heard of the Army officer who once made a river "by order," where no river was, but public opinion cannot be thus created in this country, and the attempt to thus control it is sure to recoil upon the heads of those who make it.

What conclusions may result we cannot say, but Lieut. Fullam is clearly right in holding, as he does, that the question of Naval organization should be discussed solely with reference to the efficiency of the ship. What unprejudiced judgment can gainsay him when he says: "The ship, and the true means of making it ready for battle, must be kept in mind; and it should be the duty of all who have the interests of the service at heart to demolish harmful and selfish schemes and fix the attention of Congress upon the problem of securing the officers, the men, and the methods that will most surely contribute to victory when the drum next beats to quarters for the honor of the flag at sea."

Is Col. Heywood so doubtful of his corps that he is unwilling to discuss its proper sphere in the light of this axiom? If so we are confident that his doubts are not shared by the men he commands. When the British Corps of Marines was established in 1664, it was with a view to forming a nursery for seamen for the fleet. The privates were encouraged to qualify as able seamen, and were allowed every opportunity of so doing. The same purpose is shown in the act of Congress of 1775, establishing our original two battalions of marines. Is this not in the line of what Lieut. Fullam claims, viz.: "That the perfect system would require that every officer on board should be available for any service in connection with the offensive power of the ship. This system should be approached, at least, if it cannot be fully realized." The same rule applies to the men, as he shows.

Lieut. Fullam certainly makes it perfectly clear that "man hood must be recognized more fully in our Navy than in any other Navy in the world if we are to be properly prepared for war. The petty officers must be prepared for higher duties, and the men must be prepared to be petty officers in the volunteer Navy." The argument we have always urged in favor of improving the condition of the non-commissioned officers of the Army applies with equal force to the petty officers of the Navy.

"While there has been an improvement in some respects, the status of the petty officer—his place as a military factor in drill and discipline—remains practically the same as before. He is still too much of a nonentity. His importance is not properly recognized, he is not properly developed, and his intelligence and abilities are not fully utilized."

Whether the specific recommendations made by Mr. Fullam are sound or not is a fair subject for consideration, but he must be answered by the "Argumentum ad judicium," and not by the "Argumentum baculinum."

As he well says: "If perfect freedom is permitted in discussing and advocating measures that are deemed injurious to the service, the same freedom must be permitted in condemning them. In no other way will evils be discovered until they have grown to enormous proportions. The chances of victory largely depend upon the number and kind of men who are assigned to a ship. If it is forbidden to suggest changes in time of peace, it may not be discovered until too late that defeat could have been averted by placing on board ship the officers and men who are logically best fitted to contribute to the fighting efficiency of a man-of-war."

There will be three retirements for age in the month of June, now close at hand. First on the list is Col. Henry Whitney Closson, 4th Art., on June 6, whose service dates from July, 1854, when he was graduated from West Point and assigned to the 1st Art., and in which he served twenty-two years. He rendered excellent service during the war, in many responsible and arduous positions, receiving the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Port Hudson and Fort Morgan. Since the war Col. Closson's career as a battery, post and regimental commander has been of the highest order and in many special details of a professional nature and requiring high professional knowledge he has rendered conspicuous service to his country. It is stated to us that wherever he commanded there would be found the least friction, the strictest performance of duty and the pleasantest social relations of perhaps any other post in the Army. His literary abilities rank high and his many contributions to magazines, etc., have always been admired and read with interest. On June 10 Bvt. Brig. Gen. Thomas Wilson, Lieut. Col. and A. C. G. S., retires after a splendid record of service dating from 1853, when he was graduated. Before the war he served in the 6th Inf., and in 1861 was appointed to the Subsistence Department. In this Department he rendered conspicuous service; was Chief of Commissariat of the Army of the Potomac in the Richmond campaign, Dec. 26, 1863, to June 9, 1865, being present on the staff of the Commanding General of that army during all its movements and engagements till the capitulation at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. He received at the close of the war the brevets of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier General. The third and last retirement is that on June 29 of Capt. Richard Godfrey Shaw, 1st Art., who served gallantly during the war as Captain and Major of artillery volunteers; was appointed to the 1st Art. in March, 1866, and has remained with it ever since. For his gallantry on Morris Island, S. C., he holds the brevet of Captain. It is a source of regret to Capt. Shaw's many friends that the close of his active service is a period of sorrow and mourning to him over the death of his wife, which occurred at Fort Hamilton only a few weeks ago.

Secretary Lamont has had under consideration for some days past the question of changes of station for regiments of the military service. The programme so far arranged involves the transfer of five regiments of infantry—the 2d, 8th, 15th, 16th and 24th. The 2d is to relieve the 15th at Fort Sheridan. The 15th will be distributed among the posts in New Mexico and Arizona as the relief of the 24th. The latter regiment is to go to Fort Douglas, where it will take the place of the 16th, which is to be transferred to Fort Russell. The 8th Regt., stationed there, is then to be sent to Omaha to take the place of the 2d. This plan is, of course, subject to modification, but as at present decided upon it can be stated safely that the regiments above named are now selected for a change. No cavalry or artillery regiments are included in the transfers and the indications are that none of these troops will be disturbed. It may be that two additional infantry regiments will be given an exchange of station if the amount of money on hand will permit. The Secretary, it is thought, will issue his order directing the changes to take place some time during the early part of next month. Before doing so it is understood that he will give further consideration to the matter and this is what induces the belief that the slate as now arranged may be changed. The question of funds has, of course, entered largely into the matter. The transportation fund will not permit of many changes and it has been determined by the authorities to divert for use of transfers the funds unexpended in the miscellaneous appropriations for the expenses of the Army during the present fiscal year.

Rear Adm. Bunce has begun his summer drills. The vessels of his squadron stationed at Tompkinsville, S. I., have been at sea maneuvering. The drill ground is in the triangle bounded north and south by the steamer lanes and eastward by a line running north and south about 100 miles in length. In this space it is expected that the movements of the war vessels will be almost free from interference by merchant vessels, and so may practice turning evolutions and fire off their big guns with freedom without alarming merchantmen. The plan is for the fleet to go out for short runs of two or three days at a time, each run out to be with a different object in view. Secretary Herbert has issued orders directing Adm. Bunce to confer with the Grand Army leaders as to the disposition of the vessels of his fleet during the function and their participation in the water parade which is to be a feature of the day's celebration. One vessel of the squadron is to be stationed off Grant's tomb and from that point will fire a salute in honor of the memory of the dead soldier statesman. Adm. Bunce will have at his disposal on May 30 his flagship, the New York, the cruisers Cincinnati, Raleigh and Montgomery and the ram Katahdin. The Maine and Columbia are at

Norfolk and it is not expected that they will reach New York in time to take part in the celebration.

Capt. Theodore F. Kane, who was ordered to command the Newark, some days ago, has had his orders to this effect held up pending the decision of a retiring board in his case. The Department has issued orders to this officer directing him to appear before a retiring board, which assembled at the Washington Navy Yard on Thursday. This action of the Department was due to a letter from Capt. Kane stating that he was not fit to go to sea. Our readers will recall that he was relieved from the command of the Monterey some months ago on the ground that he was unable to perform active service. Since then his health has improved and a couple of months ago a letter was received at the Department from this officer stating that he was again fit for duty and asking for a station. The command of the Newark became vacant in the mean time, and in view of the intention of the authorities with regard to granting Capt. Kane a re-examination, that officer's orders to the command of the Newark were revoked and Capt. Kane was ordered in his stead. Shortly after the receipt of these orders, the Department received another communication from Capt. Kane, it is understood, asking that his orders be revoked on the ground that he was not yet in condition for sea service. The Department's reply was its orders directing his appearance before a retiring board for examination for retirement.

Col. Thomas C. Sullivan, of the Commissary Department, has assumed duty at the War Department as principal assistant to Brig. Gen. Morgan, Comy. Gen. Col. Sullivan's transfer to Washington is taken to mean that he will be appointed Commissary General upon the retirement of Gen. Morgan, an appointment which would be hailed with hearty approval. Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, Sub. Dept., who was relieved by Col. Sullivan, is now at his New York station. The Subsistence Department has three manuals before the Secretary of War for his approval. One of these is the cook-book, which will be hailed by National Guardsmen, as well as by the regular Army. The second is the usual manual of commissary officers published in connection with the revised Army regulations, and the other is a manual for officers purchasing commissary supplies. All of these volumes were revised by Lieut. Col. Samuel T. Cushing.

Engr.-in-Chief Melville is now engaged in selecting the engineer force for the battleship Oregon. Orders have been issued to the several bureaus of the Department directing them to have the Oregon's supplies on board by June 30, and it is expected that she will be placed in commission about July 1. It is understood to be practically settled that Chief Engr. Warner P. Bayley, of the coast defense monitor Monterey, will be transferred to the Oregon as her Chief Engineer. P. A. Engr. Frank W. Bartlett has been ordered to the Oregon as one of his assistants. Difficulty is being experienced in gathering a crew for the Massachusetts, and this may defer her entrance into active service. It is understood that she will be completed by June 15, and it is expected that she will be placed in commission about that time.

Maj. Gen. Miles, it is expected, will make recommendations to the Secretary of War within a short time with regard to practice marches for troops in the several departments during the summer. The replies of the several department commanders to the circular letter sent out by this officer asking for their views in the matter have been received with one or two exceptions and the programme they have submitted is now being considered by the Major General commanding. It is Gen. Miles' idea to have as much practice with as little expense as possible and his recommendations to the Secretary will be shaped with this end in view.

Thirteen vacancies now exist in the line of the Army, which are open to members of this year's graduating class. The increase in the number of vacancies to this figure is due to four retirements and one death—the latter that of Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, 6th Cav. The retirements that have occurred were those of Col. D. S. Gordon, 6th Cav.; Col. Daingerfield Parker, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. C. G. Lyman, 2d Cav., and 1st Lieut. A. J. Russell, 7th Cav. But two more vacancies will occur, unless by casualty, before the first of the fiscal year.

The examining board which is re-examining Capt. A. V. Reed for promotion took a recess for ten days from Tuesday, in order to give Capt. Reed an opportunity to prepare an answer to the points raised against him during the examination. A number of witnesses both for and against Capt. Reed have so far submitted evidence, and it is expected that others will be examined before the board closes its investigation. It is not now expected that any more officers will be nominated for promotion at this session of Congress.

The Kansas City "Times," referring to the prospects of increase of pay for non-commissioned officers of the line, asks the pertinent question: "How can a drill Sergeant command the necessary respect from recruits who have just joined the company when the former comes around with a basket on his arm peddling pies or soliciting the privilege of washing for him, and especially when there is competition in obtaining these privileges?"

The only progress made this week with the Naval Appropriation bill was the agreement of the Senate to the partial agreement of conferees. The report will probably not be considered by the House before next week. It leaves in dispute all the amendments relating to the increase of the Navy, the price of armor and the employment of retired officers by firms having contracts with the Government.

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The parade of Col. Waring's street cleaning brigade through the streets of New York on Tuesday last was a revelation to the city authorities and to the tens of thousands who thronged the streets, of the value of military organization and discipline. Two-thirds of the present force of street cleaners are the same men whose slouchy and negligent ways were a reproach to the city. Col. Waring, with the efficient assistance of Capt. Francis M. Gibson, late of the 7th Cav., and Maj. Harry C. Cushing, late 4th Art., both now on the retired list of the Army, has transformed this force with the leaven of a new element into an efficient and orderly body of men who have for the first time given New York clean streets. Col. Waring has shown excellent judgment in selecting Army officers for his lieutenants, as the result shows. Four hundred and twenty miles of streets cleaned each day was the legend borne upon one of the banners. The men in the procession marched well and looked very neat in the snow white uniforms and white helmets. The horses were well groomed and with the exception of those from one stable, looked well kept. The carts were fresh with new paint and covered with clean canvas. Ten bands and two drum corps furnished music for the occasion. As the "Sun" says: "Taken all in all, the parade was very like an Army procession, the cleaners being the infantry and the carts the artillery. A division of seventy-five dirt carts, three abreast, fairly shook the earth with their heavy rumbling, and their colors contrasted well with the bright green water carts that followed them. Further along came three enormous two-horse dirt carts, followed by sixty single horse carts. Near the end of the line came some of the Children's Auxiliary Aid youngsters in wagons. As they came to the stand they rose up from their seats and shrieked in chorus, for the benefit of Mayor Strong and Col. Waring:

"Who are we?"

"Who are we?"

"C. A. A. A. D. S. C.!"

Maj. Cushing was the grand marshal of the parade.

RECENT DEATHS.

Gen. Silverio Martinez, a distinguished Mexican General in the days gone by, is dead. He took a prominent part in the French War, and was made a prisoner in Queretaro with Emperor Maximilian.

Col. Henry Keteltas, who died suddenly in New York May 23, went to the front in 1861, as a private of the 1st N. Y. S. M., and was appointed Captain 15th U. S. Inf. in August of that year. He was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, but returned to duty in three months, and was present at all the engagements of the Army of the Cumberland until April 18, 1864, when he was assigned to the staff of Provost Marshal Gen. Fry at Washington. He received the brevets of Major and Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Shiloh, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. The deceased was a member of the Loyal Legion, George Washington Post, G. A. R.; St. Nicholas Society, Holland Society, and Union Club of New York City.

Gen. Lucius Fairchild, who died at Madison, Wis., May 23, had in his time been a frontiersman, a "forty-niner," a merchant, a lawyer, a soldier, a Governor and a diplomat. Returning to Madison from San Francisco when the war broke out, he went to the front as Captain of a Wisconsin regiment; was appointed Captain 16th U. S. Inf. Aug. 5, 1861; promoted Lieutenant Colonel 2d Wisconsin Inf. Aug. 20, 1861; promoted Colonel in 1862. Brigadier General of Volunteers in October, 1863, and resigned a few weeks afterward, having been elected Secretary of State for Wisconsin. He was three times Governor, was Minister to England in 1872, Consul General at Paris in 1878 and Minister to Spain in 1881. He was prominent in Grand Army affairs and was Commander-in-Chief of the order in 1886. He was also Commander-in-Chief of the Loyal Legion. His patriotism was of an exalted nature and in Wisconsin especially his memory will long be cherished.

John Echols, who was a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army during the war, died May 24 at Staunton, Va.

A dispatch from Cheyenne reports the death and funeral of "Col." Thomas Moore, well known throughout the Army in the West as Chief Packer. The deceased was always a civilian, but known as "Colonel" among Army men of all ranks, from the commanding Generals to the newest recruit. He was successful in training both men and animals for the service, and in every Indian campaign in the West and Southwest for a quarter of a century Tom Moore's pack trains have been a feature of great utility.

1st Lieut. Charles Bare Gatewood, 6th U. S. Cav., who has been absent on sick leave and awaiting retirement since November, 1892, died May 20 at Fort Monroe, Va., of internal cancer. He was the senior 1st Lieutenant of his regiment and on his promotion to Captain would have been retired. The deceased officer was graduated from the Military Academy in 1877, and had an excellent record and performed gallant service in several Indian campaigns.

In G. O. 19, Fort Myer, Va., May 23, 1896, Col. Gordon, 6th Cav., says: "It is with extreme sorrow and regret that the Colonel commanding the regiment announces the death of 1st Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., at Fort Monroe, Va., May 20, 1896. Too much cannot be said in honor of this brave officer, and it is lamentable that he should have died with only the rank of a Lieutenant, after his brilliant services to his Government. That no material advantages reverted to him is regretted by every officer of his regiment, who extend to his bereaved family their most profound, earnest and sincere sympathy. Lieut. Gatewood was born in Woodstock, Va., April 6, 1853. He entered the Military Academy in 1873, graduated in June, 1877, and was assigned to the regiment per G. O. No. 61, A. G. O., series of 1877. He was in command of Indian scouts in Arizona from March 31, 1879, to June 30, 1880, and from Nov. 12, 1881, to Jan. 13, 1886, and promoted 1st Lieutenant on date Jan. 3, 1886. He was on duty as Aide-de-Camp to commanding General, Dept. of Arizona, from Oct. 10, 1886, to Sept. 14, 1890. Engaged in the Sioux campaign from December, 1890, to January, 1891. He was mentioned in G. O. No. 39, A. G. O., April 9, 1891, as having distinguished himself by specially meritorious acts in service during 1886, while commanding Chiricahua Indian scouts for bravery, in boldly and alone riding into Geronimo's camp of hostile Apache Indians in Arizona and demanding their surrender Aug. 24, 1886. Again mentioned in G. O. No. 44, A. G. O., April 30, 1891, as having distinguished himself by specially meritorious acts during the year 1883, for courage, ability and devotion

to duty in a laborious march, followed by the surprise of a camp of hostile Apache Indians under Chato and Bonito, the defeat of the Indians, the destruction of their camp, the rescue of five captives and the recovery of a large amount of stolen property; this near the headwaters of the Bavispe River, in the Sierra Madre Mountains, Sonora, Mexico, May 15, 1883. He was seriously injured while attempting to blow up one of the burning barracks at Fort McKinney, Wyo., in order to save adjoining buildings, and was on sick leave since Nov. 19, 1892, awaiting retirement in consequence of disabilities contracted in the service. As a mark of respect to his memory, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for the period of thirty days."

Two foreign general officers of note died this week, Louis Frederick Menabrea, of the Italian Army, and Franz Kuhn, of the Austrian Army.

Mrs. Hatch, wife of Lieut. Everard E. Hatch, 18th U. S. Inf., died, of consumption, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 21. The remains, accompanied by Lieut. Hatch and his two sons, were taken to Wisconsin, Me., the home of the deceased, for interment. The "Express" says: "The death of Mrs. Hatch has cast a shadow of gloom over the garrison, as she was one of the most popular and lovable members of the social circle at Fort Sam Houston."

A dispatch from Lansing, Mich., says: "Lieut. Luther B. Baker, who, as an officer of volunteers, had charge of the party which captured J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, died here May 25, aged sixty-six. It was he who summoned Booth to surrender, and told him that the barn in which he lay concealed would be fired in case of his refusal, and it was he who first reached the side of the dying assassin after the latter had been shot by Boston Corbett."

The remains of Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, of the 6th Cav., who died at Fort Monroe Wednesday a week ago, were interred at the Arlington Cemetery Saturday with military honors. A platoon of cavalry from Fort Myer met the funeral party at the wharf and escorted it to the cemetery. A volley of musketry was fired over the grave and taps were sounded, and the brave soldier was left to his final sleep.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brower Smith, who died suddenly at Morristown, May 27, was the widow of Col. Morgan Lewis Smith, who served in the U. S. Army from 1845 to 1850, and during the War of the Rebellion as Colonel of Missouri troops, and Brigadier General of Volunteers. He died in 1874.

ANNAPOLIS.

The reception tendered by the officers of the Naval Academy Club on the evening of May 22 was largely attended and proved a great success. A committee of officers composed of Capt. P. H. Cooper, Pay Insp. W. Goldsborough, Lieut. Comdr. Charles Belknap and Med. Dir. T. C. Walton received the ladies. Among those who attended were Comdr. and Mrs. White, Chief Engr. Rae and Mrs. Rae, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Seabee, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Garst, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Tilley, P. A. Engr. and Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Goldsborough, Lieut. and Mrs. Phelps, Lieut. and Mrs. Colvocoresses, Lieut. and Mrs. Doyle, Lieut. Aller, Lieut. and Mrs. Beatty, Lieut. and Mrs. Glennon, Lieut. Colohan, Mrs. and Miss Colohan, Lieut. and Mrs. Craven, the Misses Craven, Lieut. and Mrs. Eberle, Lieut. and Mrs. Doyan, Lieut. and Mrs. Dyer, Lieut. Porter and Miss Porter, Lieut. and Mrs. Potter, Lieut. Orman, Lieut. and Mrs. Dressel, Ensign and Mrs. Bassett, Ensign and Mrs. Moale, Ensign Norton, Dr. and Mrs. Walton, Dr. and Mrs. McCormick, Dr. White, Dr. Byrnes, Professor and Mrs. Fay, the Misses Castlemun, Miss Boykin, Miss Green, of Missouri; Misses Grady and Du Bose, of Georgia; the Misses Thompson, of North Carolina; Miss Reed, of Portsmouth, Va.; Miss White, Mrs. and Miss Milligan and Prof. R. L. Wertz.

The examination of alternates for the Naval Academy will begin May 30. Candidates will report the day before. They will number about fifteen.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS.

Montagu Burrows, in his "Life of Lord Hawke," tells the following amusing story: "There was a question about sending Hawke to sea to keep watch over M. de Conflans; it was November; the weather was stormy and dangerous for a fleet. Mr. Pitt, in bed with the gout, was obliged to receive those who had business with him in a room where there were two beds, and where there was no fire, for he could not bear one. The Duke of Newcastle (the Prime Minister in name), who was a very chilly person, came to see him on the subject of this fleet, which he was most unwilling to send to sea. He had scarcely entered the room when he cried out, shivering all over with cold, 'How is this? No fire?' 'No,' said Mr. Pitt, 'when I have the gout I cannot bear one.' The Duke, finding himself obliged to put up with it, took a seat by the bedside of the invalid, wrapped up in his cloak, and began the conversation. But, unable to stand the cold for any length of time, he said, 'Pray allow me to protect myself from the cold in that bed you have by your side, and without taking off his cloak he buried himself in Lady Esther Pitt's bed and continued the conversation. The Duke was strongly opposed to risking the fleet in the November gales; Mr. Pitt was absolutely resolved that it should put to sea, and both argued the matter with much warmth. 'I am positively determined the fleet shall sail,' said Pitt, accompanying his words with the most lively gesticulations. 'It is impossible; it will perish,' replied the Duke, making a thousand contortions. Sir Charles Frederick, of the Ordnance, coming in at the moment, found them in this ridiculous position and had infinite trouble in keeping his countenance when he discovered the two Ministers deliberating on a matter of such great importance in a situation so novel and extraordinary."

THE HOLT WILL.

The trial to determine the genuineness of an alleged will of Gen. Holt, who died in August, 1894, was still in progress this week. Gen. Holt was supposed to have died intestate, and on the petition of the heirs-at-law administrators were appointed. The caveatees are Miss Throckmorton, daughter of Maj. C. B. Throckmorton, U. S. A., and Miss Hynes, a niece of Judge Holt's first wife. Cols. Barr and Winthrop, of the Army, and ex-Postmaster General Horatio King, all intimate friends of Judge Holt, testified that, in their opinion, the alleged will was neither written nor signed by the deceased. Mrs. Emily Briggs, a well known newspaper correspondent, in addition to giving strong cumulative evidence go-

ing to prove that Judge Holt's relations with the Throckmortons were anything but cordial, furnished much amusement for the court by her skillful fencing with the opposing lawyers.

Col. Winthrop, in his testimony, said: "While there is a certain resemblance between the handwriting in the will and Judge Holt's handwriting, I am strongly of the opinion the Judge never wrote this paper. The signature is more like that of Judge Holt than is the handwriting of the body of the will." A will made by Judge Holt in 1848 was then offered in evidence and Col. Winthrop examined it. He said that the early paper "is such a document as Judge Holt would have written. It is a lawyer-like paper, prepared with great precision and carefulness as to detail."

The heirs-at-law have produced much evidence to show that Judge Holt was on unfriendly terms with Miss Throckmorton, one of the beneficiaries by the alleged will, and also submitted evidence to show that the relations between them and Judge Holt had been of the most amicable character. Martha Scott, colored, a servant in Judge Holt's house for twelve years, said Maj. Throckmorton's mother frequently called to see the Judge, but he always refused to see her. Maj. Throckmorton called once, but the Judge refused to see him. Miss Josephine Throckmorton called three times in twelve years, and each time Judge Holt saw her for a short time. It was his orders to the servants, witness said, that he did not want any of the family inside of his house. They were all enemies to him, he said, and he did not want to see them.

PERSONALS.

The officers at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., on the evening of May 22, gave a farewell reception to Col. and Mrs. Van Valzah and Mrs. Ward.

Mrs. Poe and Miss Betty Poe, widow and daughter of Gen. O. M. Poe, are at their cottage at Cobourg, Can., where they will spend the summer.

Maj. Joseph P. Sanger, Insp. Gen. Dept., has returned to Washington from a trip through Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware, in which States he inspected the colleges and disbursements made at the several posts within that territory.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Capt. F. R. Rice, Sturtevant; Maj. C. R. Barnett, Albarque; Capt. James Regan, Grand Hotel; Capt. N. S. Jarvis, M. D., Park Avenue Hotel; Capt. J. W. Martin, The Brunswick.

Charles Leonard Moore publishes an exquisitely printed volume of "Odes," dedicated to "Isaac R. Pennypacker, poet, critic, friend." They are in the antique vein, being set to a lofty strain and showing much facility in versification.

Capt. S. S. Leach, C. E., has returned to Burlington, Vt., from a visit to New York, to be examined for promotion to Major. The "Free Press," referring to the occasion, says: "When the promotion occurs we hope it will not result in a change of location. Burlington would be sorry to lose him."

Army officers registered at the War Department during the week as follows: 1st Lieut. J. A. Dapray, 23d Inf.; Lieut. Col. E. M. Coates, 16th Inf.; Asst. Surg. J. M. Cabell, 2d Lieut. E. M. Leary, 1st Lieut. W. S. Scott, 1st Cav.; Maj. W. F. Tucker, Pay Dept.; Maj. Eric Bergland, C. E.

Mr. Henry B. Mizner, Jr., son of Col. H. R. Mizner, U. S. A., of Detroit, has presented to the Michigan Commandery of the Loyal Legion a framed copy of the extra edition of the "Advertiser and Tribune," published Sunday morning, July 5, 1863, a three-column sheet in which was conveyed to the citizens of Detroit the first tidings of the wounding of Gen. Hancock and the capture of Longstreet.

Maj. Conover, of the 7th N. Y., gave a very enjoyable dinner at the New Amsterdam Hotel, Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, New York City, on May 27, to a party of military friends. Among the guests were Lieut. Col. W. L. Worth, 13th U. S. Inf.; Col. Appleton, Lieut. Col. Kipp, Maj. Stimson, Adj. Weaver, Adj. Falls, Q. M. Schuyler, Capt. Myers, Palmer, Rhoads, Nesbitt, Rand, Landon, Fish and Janssen.

The following officers of the Army and Navy were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending June 27: Lieut. E. M. Leary, U. S. A.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.; Lieut. H. C. Cabell, U. S. A.; Capt. W. S. Scott, U. S. A.; Naval Cadets Raymond Stone and R. McLean, U. S. N.; Paymr. D. A. Smith, U. S. N.; Naval Cadet R. S. Moody, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. H. G. O. Colby, U. S. N.; Paymr. Geo. H. Read, U. S. N.

The Butterfield course of lectures delivered at Union College, Schenectady, during the past year have been published in book form. A splendid half-tone likeness of Prof. Michie, of West Point, immediately follows the title page, and then comes a lecture delivered by him at the college, entitled, "West Point, Its Purpose, Its Training and Its Results." It also contains a lecture by Col. John W. Clous, U. S. A., on "Military Law, Martial Law, and the Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus."

Pending the final disposition of the petition filed several days ago by Mrs. Lucy H. Armes, praying for a divorce from Maj. George A. Armes, Judge Hagner signed an order directing Maj. Armes to pay his wife \$100 a month for the support and maintenance of herself and children. The 15th of next month he is ordered to pay her \$100 for counsel fees, and is also ordered to provide for payment of her witnesses. Maj. Armes is also restrained from in any way interfering with, molesting or harassing Mrs. Armes, or her care and possession of their children, being forbidden to visit the house where Mrs. Armes and the children may be living. Mrs. Armes is authorized and empowered to receive and receipt for the rent of her houses, 712 and 714 Tenth street. The allowance to Mrs. Armes of \$65 a month, under an agreement with her husband bearing date of Nov. 27, 1894, is waived.

A meeting of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, New York Commandery, was held in New York City May 27. Col. James W. Albert, U. S. A., of Newport, Ky., and Prof. Robert A. Hardaway, of the University of Alabama, who served as officers in the Mexican War, were made veteran companions of the order. Among those recently admitted as hereditary companions by right of descent in the male line from commissioned officers of the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 are Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. James M. Varnum, Clinton E. Braine, Morris F. Ferris, George Lawyer, Lawrence F. Braine, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., L. L. D.; Hon. Ashbel P. Fitch, Col. Frederick Dent Grant, Lieut. Col. William S. Worth, U. S. A., and Dr. Frederick E. Hyde, of New York; Hon. William Dearing Harden, Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Theodore Lathrop Allen, of Massachusetts. Honorary companionship in the order has been conferred on Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., commanding the Army of the United States.

Maj. C. H. Hoyt, U. S. A., is at present quartered at 20 Lung' Arno, Acciaio, Florence, Italy.

Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art., of Fort Riley, will come East to spend the month of June.

Lieut. A. C. Ducat was recently elected Captain of the Dixon Camp, Sons of Veterans, No. 70.

Capt. H. P. Birmingham, Surg., of Fort Trumbull, Conn., was a visitor at Fort Adams, R. I., this week.

Lieut. W. M. Wright, 2d U. S. Inf., on leave from Fort Omaha, is visiting at 24 Park Place, Newark, N. J.

Capt. T. W. Jones, 10th Cav., has left Fort Assiniboine, Mont., to spend until the middle of August next on leave.

Lieut. J. A. Dapray, Adj. 23d Inf., on leave from Fort Clark, Tex., is paying a round of visits to friends in the East.

Capt. W. A. Mann, 17th Inf., is preparing to leave Columbus Barracks, O., next week to spend June and July on leave.

Lieut. G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., rejoined at Washington Barracks, D. C., this week from a short visit to New York City.

Lieut. G. O. Squier, 3d Art., has returned to Fort Monroe, Va., from a pleasant trip to Cleveland, O., and to Allegheny, Pa.

Lieuts. J. P. Ryan and L. C. Andrews, 3d Cav., have returned to Fort Ethan Allen from a surveying trip to Camel's Hump, Vt.

The latest address of Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, U. S. A., is care U. S. Legation, 110 Rojstvenskoy Boulevard, Moscow, Russia.

Lieuts. W. W. Forsyth, 6th Cav., on leave from Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., has recently been visiting at 205 Jackson street, Atlanta, Ga.

The veteran, Gen. Joseph Nelson Garland Whistler, U. S. A., who was graduated fifty years ago, is at present residing at Sidney, Mont.

Capt. George Ruhlen, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., after a pleasant station at El Paso, Tex., dating from May 11, 1895, will shortly join at Fort Riley for duty.

Capt. F. H. Hardie, 3d Cav., is preparing to take his Troop G from Fort Ethan Allen to Concord to encampment of New Hampshire troops, from June 8 to 12.

Mr. Henry Shindler, of Leavenworth, the military editor of the "Kansas City Times," has been elected Commander of the Regular Army and Navy Union.

Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d Art., whose case still seems to have an interest for the general public, has had his sick leave extended to the middle of September next.

Lieut. C. P. Townsley, 4th Art., arrived at Governors Island this week and reported to Maj. Gen. Ruger for special duty at the Headquarters, Department of the East.

Queen Victoria's birthday was officially celebrated in London on May 20, although she was born on May 24, 1819. The usual celebrations, dinners, reviews, etc., took place.

Miss Maggie Kiely, of No. 53 G street, S. W., Washington, D. C., for the past six months with her sister (Mrs. Williams) at Fort Barrancas, Fla., returned home on last Saturday.

Capt. H. O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf., who has recently completed a tour of duty with the National Guard of Ohio, will spend the summer aboard before joining his regiment in Arizona.

Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, U. S. A., arrived in New York this week and reports to Maj. Gen. Ruger, at Governors Island for duty as Chief Commissary, Department of the East.

Capt. M. C. Martin, U. S. A., after a pleasant station in Denver, Col., dating from Nov. 30, 1891, will soon leave there for Washington, D. C., for duty under the Quartermaster General.

Lieut. Eli D. Hoyle, 2d Art., who completed this week a tour at Fort Riley as Adjutant of the Light Artillery Battalion, will spend June to September on leave, and join his regiment in October.

Farrier Nom-o-quo-u-a and Pvt. Ho-bah-teth-ka, Troop L, 7th Cav., remnants of the Indian companies, have severed their connection with the Army under the famous, but now happily fast dwindling, G. O. 80, of 1890.

Col. Samuel Storrow Sumner, the new Commander of the 6th Cav., was expected this week, with Mrs. Sumner, at Fort Myer. Although Col. Sumner never served in the 6th Cavalry he has many old acquaintances in the regiment.

Col. G. M. Brayton, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Brayton, who have been visiting for the past two weeks at Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Willard's, 1333 K street, Washington, D. C., have taken rooms at The Richmond, corner H and Seventeenth streets.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., and Commo. Montgomery Sicard, U. S. N., will, it is expected, review the parade in New York City on Saturday of this week—Memorial Day. The contingent of U. S. troops will be under command of Lieut. Col. M. P. Miller, 1st Art., of Fort Hamilton.

Capt. H. C. Ward, 16th Inf., terminated this week a tour of duty with the National Guard of Tennessee, with station at Nashville, dating from May, 1892. Capt. Ward has been exceedingly popular with the State troops during his tour, and his relief and departure will be much regretted. He will in due season join his regiment at Fort Douglas, Utah.

1st Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, U. S. M. C., Asst. Judge Adv. Gen. of the Navy, is receiving many complimentary references upon the book he has just published giving the mode of procedure of general and summary courts and naval and marine examining and retiring boards. The book is very comprehensive and will be of great value to the service generally.

The Maine Commandery in an obituary notice of the late Gen. Thomas Lincoln Casey, U. S. A., says: "By his death this Commandery has lost one of its most distinguished companions, and the country has lost a servant whose faithfulness and ability in the discharge of his many important trusts was recognized by Congress in a special act, which continued him in charge of the construction of the Congressional Library Building in Washington after he had been placed upon the retired list of the Army in compliance with requirement of law."

The two bishops chosen last week by the Methodist Church are both of them ex-soldiers. Chaplain McCabe is fifty-eight years old. He was taken prisoner during the war, and was for a long time confined in Libby prison. He inherited some money, and by investments his wealth grew rapidly. Much of it has been spent in advancing the cause of Methodism. He is considered the greatest money raiser in the Methodist church. He raised the mission collection from \$500,000 to \$1,250,000. Earl Cranston was a soldier in the late war, and is now a member of the Loyal Legion. He is an eloquent minister, and preached for many years in Indiana, Illinois and Colorado. He is a member of the Colorado Conference.

Lieut. Joseph Drips, 8th Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.

The present address of Lieut. G. N. Whistler, 5th U. S. Art., is Pompton Lakes, N. J.

Capt. A. H. Lee, of the British Army, is a recent guest at The Waldorf, New York City.

Lieut. William Black, 24th Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Stanton, N. M., for special service.

Col. A. B. Carey, U. S. A., rejoined at Governors Island this week from a short leave of absence.

Maj. W. P. Gould, U. S. A., residing at Vincennes, Ind., reached his sixty-sixth birthday on May 26.

Lieut. R. J. Duff, 8th Cav., has rejoined at Fort Meade, S. D., from an extended visit in the East.

Lieut. E. S. Benton, 3d Art., is expected to leave Fort Barrancas, Fla., for the North next week, to spend the summer.

Capt. James Ulio, 2d Inf., to whose excellent record of service we referred last week, was duly retired for age May 29.

Capt. J. M. Cabell, Asst. Surg. U. S. A., on a fortnight's leave from Davids Island, is visiting in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. A. W. Brewster, 9th Inf., on a three weeks' leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., is visiting in upper Canada.

Col. J. H. Gilman, U. S. A., and Mrs. Gilman, lately abroad, have returned home, the latter not being in very good health.

Lieut. J. E. Woodward, 16th Inf., on three months' leave from Fort Douglas, Utah, since April 7 last, is visiting at Golconda, Nev.

Lieut. Carroll Augustin Devol, 25th U. S. Inf., is a recent addition to the membership of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. Charles Wheaton, U. S. A., retired, residing at 185 Twenty-fourth street, Detroit, Mich., reaches his sixty-first birthday on May 31.

Comdr. R. E. Impey, U. S. N., Mrs. Impey and the Misses Impey arrived in New York from England May 23 on the steamship New York.

Mrs. Terrett, wife of Lieut. C. P. Terrett, 8th Inf., of Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., has been called to Georgia by the recent death of her mother.

Lieut. B. P. Schenck, 9th Inf., was expected at Madison Barracks, N. Y., this week from a visit to New York to be examined for retirement.

Civil Engr. R. E. Peary, U. S. N., will, it is expected, be accompanied to Greenland this summer by a geological expedition from Cornell University.

Capt. A. B. Heyl, Asst. Surg., who was to go from Fort Thomas, Ky., to Fort Canby, Wash., has had his destination changed to Fort Riley, Kan.

Capt. Paul Clendenin, U. S. A., was expected to rejoin at Fort Warren, Mass., the latter part of this week from a visit to Snug Harbor, Hancock, Mass.

The retirement of Capt. James Ulio, 2d Inf., May 29, promotes 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell to a Captaincy. Capt. Rowell was graduated from the U. S. M. A. in 1874.

Lieut. A. C. Blunt, 5th Art., under recent orders, changes station next week from Fort Mason to Alcatraz Island, Cal., and Lieut. G. W. Gatchell from Alcatraz Island to Fort Mason.

Col. Henry Clay Wood, Adj. Gen. Dept., to whose distinguished record of service we referred last week was duly retired for age May 26th. His present address is Army Building, New York City.

Mrs. Irvine, wife of Capt. R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf., who has been at Cannes, France, since February last, will have for address for the next two or three months care Munroe & Co., 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.

Lieut. Col. David Perry, Maj. J. F. Randlett and Capt. Henry Jackson, are now the seniors of their respective grades in the Cavalry. Lieut. Col. C. A. Wikoff, Maj. J. T. Haskell and Capt. H. H. Humphreys in the Infantry.

Capt. J. M. Lancaster, 3d Art., was to start this week with his light battery from Washington Barracks, on a practice march to Gettysburg and back. At Gettysburg the light battery will take part in the ceremonies of the dedication of the statues of Gens. Meade and Hancock on June 5.

In the list of School Inspectors recently appointed by Mayor Strong, of New York City, and which includes many ladies, we note the name of Miss Helen McDowell, daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell, U. S. A. The position is an unsalaried, but arduous one. The son of Gen. Sherman, P. Tecumseh Sherman, is also an inspector.

Gen. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., has been selected to command a camp of U. S. troops at Nashville next week on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the admission of Tennessee into the Union. The troops in camp will be Maj. Charles Porter, six companies and band, 5th Infantry, from Fort McPherson, Ga., and Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert and four companies, 6th Infantry, from Fort Thomas, Ky.

The remains of Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., were removed from Fort Monroe, with military honors to Washington, D. C., on May 22, for interment in Arlington Cemetery, the following officers acting as pallbearers at the post: Lieuts. C. D. Parkhurst, W. B. Homer, H. C. Carbaugh, E. A. Millar and Thomas Ridgway, of the Artillery, and C. F. Flagler, of the Engineers. At Washington the remains were escorted to the cemetery by Troop H, 6th Cav.; Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, B. H. Cheever and A. P. Blockson, and Lieuts. E. F. Wilcox, Thomas Cruise and H. J. Gallagher, 6th Cav., were the pallbearers at Washington to the cemetery.

The officers of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Loyal Legion for the ensuing year are: Commander, Gen. D. McM. Gregg, U. S. V.; Senior Vice, Chief Engr. Wm. S. Stamm, U. S. N.; Junior Vice, Gen. Chas. L. Leiper, U. S. V.; Recorder, Col. John P. Nicholson, U. S. V.; Registrar, Maj. E. W. Coffin, U. S. V.; Treasurer, Asst. Engr. Fred. Schober, late U. S. N.; Chancellor, Gen. Wm. L. James, U. S. V.; Chaplain, Chaplain H. L. Wayland, D. D., 7th Conn. Inf.; Council, Col. David L. Magruder, U. S. A.; 1st Asst. Engr. Wm. C. Williamson, late U. S. N.; Med. Insp. George H. Cooke, U. S. N.; Col. Louis W. Read, U. S. V., and Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, 14th Penna. Cav.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Rev. F. H. B. Headley, of Boston, Mass., to be Chaplain in the United States Army. Mr. Headley is a nephew of J. T. Headley, formerly Secretary of State of New York, the author of "The History of the Rebellion," and other well-known works. His father, Rev. P. C. Headley, is also an author, and has written many works of note, such as "The Empress Josephine," "Mary Queen of Scots," and "Napoleon," and war histories and biographies. Mr. Headley fitted for college at Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated at Amherst College in the class of '75. His theological course was taken at Andover Theological Seminary. He is a native

Col. George McGown, U. S. A., is spending the summer at Palmyra, N. Y.

Capt. J. W. Pope, U. S. A., visited friends at Governors Island on May 25.

Col. Richard Lodor, 2d Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., May 25, on a week's leave.

Lieut. Palmer Tilton, U. S. A., is quartered at the Hotel Altamont, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Shipley, wife of Lieut. John H. Shipley, U. S. N., will pass July in Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieut. R. S. Turman, 6th U. S. Inf., has been called to Okolona, Miss., by the illness of his sister.

Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav., lately on leave at Omaha, Neb., has rejoined at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

Gen. R. C. Drum, hale and hearty, residing at Bethesda, Md., reached his seventy-first birthday on May 28.

Lieut. Col. Arthur McArthur, Jr., Adj. Gen., Department of Texas, is expected North to spend the month of June.

Col. C. L. Best, U. S. A., and Mrs. Best went to Newport, R. I., from New York this week, to spend the summer, as is their usual custom.

Gen. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., attended the ceremonies in the Greek Church, New York City, on May 26, when special services were held in honor of the coronation at Moscow of the Czar of Russia.

Chaplain I. Newton Ritter, U. S. A., of Fort Assiniboine, delivered an eloquent memorial address at the First Baptist Church, of Niles City, Mont., on May 24, at a memorial service by U. S. Grant Post, 14, G. A. R., of Montana.

Capt. W. L. Pitcher, 8th Inf., on leave from Fort D. A. Russell, has gone to Fort Monroe, to attend the wedding of his brother, Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., on June 3 next to Miss Campbell, daughter of the late Maj. Joseph B. Campbell, U. S. A.

Mr. A. W. Butler, of the Pay Department, U. S. A., has arrived in New York from Omaha, Neb., and reports to the Chief Paymaster Department of the East for duty in New York City. Mr. Charles G. Tower has succeeded Mr. Butler in the Pay Department at Omaha.

The Commercial Club of St. Paul gave a reception on May 26 to meet Col. John H. Page, 3d Inf., commandant of Fort Snelling, Mrs. Page and the officers and ladies residing at that post. There was a large attendance, including many officers of the National Guard of Minnesota.

A dispatch from Fort Monroe, Va., says: "Asst. Engr. W. H. McGrann, U. S. N., of the Columbia, was quickly married at the post chapel May 23 to Miss Ritchie Caziarc, only daughter of Capt. Louis V. Caziarc, 2d Art. The Rev. W. F. Morrison, Chaplain of the receiving ship Franklin, performed the ceremony."

Lieut. G. C. Saffarans, 6th U. S. Inf., contributes to the Pittsburg "Dispatch" an exceedingly interesting article on the recent assassination of the Shah of Persia and the complications which may arise in consequence between Russia and England. Incidentally also is given a sketch of the peculiar customs of the Persians.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Rear Adm. R. N. Stembel, Fifth Avenue; Gunners W. A. Cable and C. Morgan, Astor House; Prof. O. G. Dodge, Grand Union; Asst. Surg. C. M. De Valin, Grand Hotel; Naval Cadet A. W. Hinds, Gilsey House; Asst. Surg. G. C. Hubbard, Continental; Asst. Surg. E. M. Shipp, Hotel Marlborough.

The "London Spectator" welcomes the approaching visit of the Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, and says: "Its 200 members are among the wealthiest and most respected business men of the city, and among them, we are told, are 'several millionaires.' A military body whose combined estate, were they all killed, would be sworn at \$250,000 or \$300,000, is an inspiring thought for a Finance Minister."

The promotion and retirement of Capt. A. J. Russell, 7th, and 1st Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 2d Cav., and the death of 1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., have caused the following promotions in the cavalry arm: 1st Lieut. H. G. Sickel, 7th, to Captain; 2d Lieut. J. P. Ryan, 3d, to 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. Edward Anderson, 1st, to 1st Lieutenant; 2d Lieut. W. H. Hart, 4th, to 1st Lieutenant.

The indications seem to be that the alleged conduct of Lieut. W. G. Fitzgerald, 7th Cav., at Fort Grant, which has afforded the daily press much opportunity for speculation has no foundation in fact, and that it is probable the Lieutenant will be ordered back to Willets Point to complete his tour at torpedo instruction. A Washington dispatch says: "The matter appears to have resulted in nothing at all to the discredit of the officer, who will very likely be returned to the Eastern station. The case has all along been regarded in the War Department as a post quarrel."

Columbus Barracks items from the "Army Herald" are: Mrs. Brechemin, the estimable wife of Capt. L. Brechemin, Asst. Surg., formerly stationed at this garrison, is spending a pleasant vacation at the residence of Captain William A. Mann, 17th Inf. Decoration Day will be appropriately observed in Columbus. The 17th Inf. regimental band will be in attendance and assist the G. A. R. in paying tribute to the memory of departed heroes. The distinguished honor of assistant marshal has been conferred upon Capt. James M. Burns, 17th Inf., as a compliment to the officers and soldiers of the regiment stationed at Columbus Barracks.

Following is a list of privates of the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, who have recently passed the examination for position of Acting Hospital Steward, in order of merit: (1) Matthew Neil, Fort Thomas, Ky.; (2) Will H. Winters, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; (3) David A. Eberly, Fort Riley, Kan.; (4) Frank H. Gilbreath, Fort Myer, Va.; (5) John Springer, Fort Clark, Texas; (6) John Whitehead, Fort Monroe, Va.; (7) William A. Cross, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; (8) Thomas R. Edgar, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; (9) William E. Heywood, Washington Barracks, D. C.; (10) William J. Powrie, Fort Logan, Colo.

Particulars as to the death at sea while on his way home from South Africa, of Henry G. Davis, son of ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, and brother-in-law of Lieut. Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U. S. N., are given as follows: He chatted with the officers of the British steamship Monkseaton on the night of his disappearance, and was last seen between 10:30 and 11 P. M. April 24. The alarm of "Man overboard" was given by the Chief Engineer at 11 P. M. He had seen some one fall over the side, but could not tell who it was. The engines were reversed at full speed, and a lifeboat was swung out ready to be lowered. Life buoys were also thrown overboard and every preparation made to rescue the unfortunate man should he be heard or seen. The steamer cruised around for over two hours, but nothing could be seen of the missing man. A strong wind with a high sea prevailed at the time, and there is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Davis lived but a short time in the water. The missing man's effects, together with a valuable gold watch and other jewelry were found intact in his stateroom.

ARMY AND NAVY UNION.

The seventh regular session of the Regular Army and Navy Union, U. S. A., was held in Washington last week. The Committee on Credentials reported eighty-six delegates and thirty alternates present, the largest number ever in attendance at a regular meeting, and every section and almost all the ships of the Navy being represented. Mr. Harry Shindler, of Leavenworth, Kan., was elected National Commander of the union for the ensuing year, and Mr. Charles Howard, of Erie, Pa., was chosen senior vice commander. The rest of the executive officers were elected at the afternoon session. Resolutions were adopted asking Congress to give the "blue-jackets" of the Navy retirement after thirty years' service; to provide the same kind of a government for the Sailors' Home in Philadelphia as is now enjoyed at the Soldiers' Home in Washington, and that the value of the undrawn rations of ship's messes be credited to sailors by the Paymaster as is now done in the Army. The National Commander was instructed to secure, if possible, from Congress, articles of incorporation.

COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has made this decision in the claim of George E. Crane for amount paid for the purchase of his discharge. Crane was assigned to Battery E, 3d Art., upon enlistment, and having purchased his discharge, left the service. His military record shows that his physical condition when discharged was bad, but an application for discharge on the ground of disability was refused. The Comptroller held that the accounting officers have no authority to review the action of the War Department. The claimant having elected to purchase his discharge, is not entitled to recover the money paid for it.

The Comptroller has informed Gen. Craighill, Chief of Engineers, that officers traveling between San Francisco and Sacramento shall be paid mileage for the shortest route only.

In the case of A. W. Brown, steward to the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron, the Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that he cannot be paid three months' extra pay for re-enlisting. Brown was discharged when his enlistment expired, and the medical officer stated that he had defective eyesight and was not physically fit for re-enlistment. Subsequently he applied for re-enlistment and made claim for extra pay.

LIEUT. COMDR. STURDY'S SENTENCE.

San Francisco, May 22.—The "Daily Report's" Yokohama correspondent writes as follows:

"The prime topic of talk in club circles here is the heavy sentence imposed on Lieut. Comdr. Sturdy, executive officer of the United States cruiser Olympia, Capt. Read commanding. The sentence is suspension for two years and the loss of ten months."

"The news came like a thunderclap. The circumstances are out of the usual, and there is an impression here that the heavy sentence of the court will be modified by the reviewing authorities. It appears that Capt. Read was on the sick list for over a month, and until Friday, April 17, the executive, of course, succeeded to the temporary command of the ship, which at this time was at Woo-Sung. On April 13 Lieut. Comdr. Sturdy left the ship and went to Shanghai, the command devolving on the next officer, Lieut. Mitchell. As commander of the ship, Sturdy gave himself four days' leave and did not return until the evening of April 17."

"Adm. McNair sent a letter to the ship requesting Sturdy to explain his unauthorized absence, and a very pointed reply of Sturdy to this letter was in effect that Sturdy admitted his absence, but said that it was not without authority; in other words, that as commander of the Olympia he could give himself as much leave as he wanted. This letter was returned to Sturdy as unsatisfactory to the Admiral, and upon his declining to make any further statement or to excuse himself in any way for what the Admiral evidently considered a breach of discipline he was placed under arrest to await trial."

OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN RUSSIA.

A Moscow correspondent, referring to the recent reception by the Czar of Russia to the Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary previous to the coronation ceremonies, writes: "The United States made a showing which quite astonished the master of ceremonies when the list was sent in, for it was understood at first that there would be a meager representation. The United States Minister, Mr. Clifton Breckinridge, was placed at the head of the Embassy Extraordinary as specially representing the United States Government. Rear Adm. Selfridge, in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, was of it as representing the United States Navy. For the United States Army Maj. Gen. Alexander McDowell MeCook, Col. John J. MeCook, late U. S. N., as his aide-de-camp and Capt. George P. Scriven, U. S. A., aide-de-camp, and Capt. George H. Wadleigh, of the Minneapolis. Also Paym. John B. Redfield, U. S. N.; Lieut. Jacob J. Hunter, U. S. N.; Surg. Daniel N. Bertolette, and Ensign Robert Lee Russell. There were also Lieut. Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers, Naval Attaché to the French Republic and the Court of the Czar, and Mr. Herbert H. D. Peirce, secretary of legation. Mr. Creighton was also attached."

Mr. Clifton B. Breckinridge, the American Minister, gave a dinner at the house in the Rojdestversk Boulevard, where the legation is lodged during the coronation ceremonies. After the dinner a reception was given, which was a very brilliant affair. A large number of officials and all the prominent Americans in the city were present. Among the latter were Gen. and Mrs. A. McD. MeCook and their daughter, Mrs. Alexander, of New York; Adm. Selfridge and staff, and Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago. Gen. MeCook, his wife and daughter, and Adm. Selfridge were also among the guests at a dinner given by the German Ambassador May 25. At the reception given at the Kremlin on Friday, May 23, the Czar conversed for a long time with Gen. MeCook. His Majesty asked many questions about the United States which showed that he had much knowledge of that country.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Capt. John G. Bourke, 3d Cav., is at present in Philadelphia, Pa., under medical treatment. Capt. F. H. Hardie, 2d Lieut. L. C. Andrews and forty-seven enlisted men of Troop G, 3d Cav., will leave on the morning of May 31 for Concord, N. H., to attend the encampment of the New Hampshire National Guard, which takes place

in that city from June 8 to 12, inclusive. The troop will reach its destination on June 7 and return to this post about June 22. The detail is made by authority of the Secretary of War upon request of Gov. C. A. Busiel, of New Hampshire.

The Fort Ethan Allen baseball team went to Barre, Vt., last Saturday and crossed bats with a team of that town in the afternoon; the former was defeated by a score of 25 to 13. The four troops stationed at this post will take part in the parade at Burlington on Memorial Day.

Work on the construction of a new set of commanding officer's quarters has commenced. Fire call was sounded at 6:20 P. M., May 21, and some straw and wood were found to be burning east of the Quartermaster's stables. Troop G, 3d Cav., lays claim to being first at the scene of the fire, and after a few minutes' work all danger was past. Another alarm was sounded at 10:40 last Saturday night, and a pile of old straw near the water tower had in some way caught fire; the enlisted men, as usual, responded promptly and soon had the conflagration under control.

THE SHERIDAN BLOCKHOUSE.

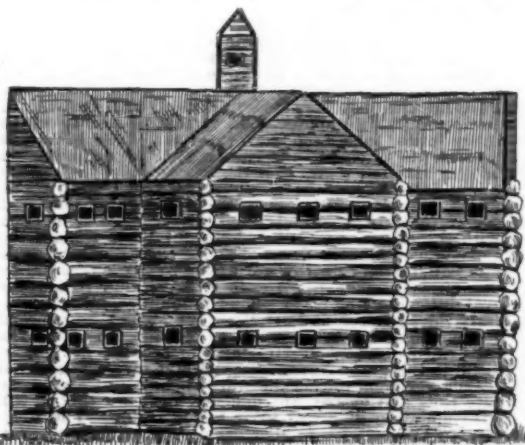
Standing on the north side of the great Columbia River, at a point opposite where that mighty stream hurls its ceaseless floods over a long stretch of immense rocks, is an ancient block house, shown in the illustration accompanying this article. Connected with this landmark are associations of an historic character—of stirring and thrilling interest, of a surprise by redmen, an attack, a sanguinary conflict and the atrocious massacre of a number of white persons, including several women.

Thousands of sightseers have visited the old weather-stained and tempest-beaten building, for, with its existence and time-honored story is indissolubly connected a name which will never perish or grow dim as long as the history of the great Civil War shall be read and remembered—that of Gen. Phil Sheridan. To all the building is pointed out and known as the "Old Sheridan Blockhouse."

It is located on a high point of land, surrounded by rocks, trees and brush, quite difficult of access, and commands a wide view. From the ancient building can be seen a magnificent sweep of the great river for a long distance above the Cascades; a good portion of the vast whirling and rushing rapids; the Government locks and canal; the railroad station; the little town, and the lofty and rugged mountains which rise all around, towering aloft for thousands of feet. Aside from its associations of bloodshed and massacre, the scene is one of gloomy grandeur and desolate isolation, and the environments form an appropriate setting for the central figure of the picture.

While the troops were engaged in carrying on the campaign of 1854-56 against the Indians, far to the eastward of the mountains, a small body of the hostiles assembled and made a sudden and wholly unexpected descent on the little community living at the Cascades on the Columbia. The surprise was complete. The savages attacked the place and murdered a number of men and several women and children.

When the news of the attack on the Cascades reached Portland, Oregon, only about fifty miles away, the greatest consternation prevailed among the inhabitants of that



THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE IN THE CASCADES IN THE COLUMBIA.

place. The air was filled with all sorts of wild rumors. It was feared that there was a large force of hostiles at the Cascades and that they would at once come down the Columbia and make an attack on the city, massacre men, women and children, and pillage and burn the place. For a short time a scene of terror prevailed. Wiser counsels soon prevailed, and in a very short time a large force of volunteers from Portland was organized and ready to start for the Cascades to repel the Indians. A steamer was chartered, and in a few hours was on the way to the scene of the massacre.

Gen. (then only Lieut.) Phil Sheridan was stationed at that time at Vancouver Barracks, and he received orders to proceed with all haste to the Cascades and to attack the hostiles. He took a small field piece and what slender force there was at the fort, and, embarking on the Portland boat, which had on board the volunteers from that place, proceeded with all despatch to the Cascades. He assumed entire command of the expedition, the volunteer force heartily co-operating with his own little squad of troops. Soon the scene of the massacre was reached. It was speedily ascertained that the force of hostiles was quite small, and it did not take long to bring them to terms.

The little blockhouse had been built only a short time before the Cascades was attacked, and it proved to be of great advantage. Immediately after the surprise and massacre a number made their escape and took shelter here. They were vigorously attacked by the Indians, but, securely intrenched behind the thick walls, were able to make a splendid resistance and to hold out until the welcome arrival of Lieut. Phil Sheridan with his force of regulars and volunteers. The fight was of short duration after Sheridan reached the blockhouse and relieved the besieged.

The hostiles were glad to surrender and to deliver over to Lieut. Sheridan and his force the leaders of the massacre. Summary justice was meted out to the leaders, some five or six being speedily tried and hanged at one time at the Cascades. After effectively dispersing the hostiles, Sheridan, after leaving a force in the blockhouse, returned to Fort Vancouver. This was the first

and last attack ever made by the Indians on the Cascades, and the nearest point the hostiles reached to Portland at any time during the protracted campaign against the savages.

Lieut. Phil Sheridan was subsequently transferred from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Yamhill, in Oregon. He was stationed at the latter post for several years—remaining there until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he was ordered East. Of his subsequent career as a brilliant and dashing officer, and his rise to worldwide fame, it is wholly needless to speak.

Yet the crumbling and tottering old blockhouse is still standing as a mute monument of that sanguinary and thrilling event of early pioneer period. Along the outer walls and around the doors and "portholes" are still faintly visible the scars made by the bullets of the hostiles forty-one years ago.

Looking at this ancient landmark, that will soon yield to decay, the tourist and visitor cannot fail to recall the names of some of the illustrious "Companions in Arms" of "Gallant Phil"—the names of Grant, Sherman, Logan, Hancock, Mead, Hooker, Gibbon, Crook, and a host of others, who have crossed the dark stream and passed to the land of Shadows.

Years ago, Gen. Sheridan (then a Lieut. Gen.) visited Portland and remained several days in the city. During his brief sojourn he found time to pay a visit to the famous old blockhouse. On his return he expressed surprise on finding the building in such an excellent state of preservation. Before returning East Gen. Sheridan also made a flying trip to the old and long since abandoned military post of Fort Yamhill, where he had passed several years at a time when his shoulders were only ornamented with the straps of a simple Lieutenant.

J. M. BALTIMORE.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are constantly in receipt of technical inquiries of one sort or another, with requests that we will answer them by return mail. It will save much trouble and doubtless some disappointment, if it is understood that such questions are answered only through the columns of the "Army and Navy Journal." Aside from the fact that these answers are intended for the benefit of all of our readers, it is impossible to give correct answers to questions without giving them due consideration. This requires the reference of different questions to different persons who are not always at hand. For example: During the days of "Casey's Tactics," difficult questions of drill were answered for us by Gen. Casey. When "Upton's Tactics" were in vogue, by Gen. Upton. The questions on the present Drill Regulations which followed their first appearance, were answered by the Recorder of the Board on Revision, Lieut., now Capt. J. T. French, Jr., Q. M. Dept.

F. J. L. asks: How the regiments finished as regards percentage of attendance at Camp Peckskill last year. Answer.—7th, 81.74; 47th, 77.25; 71st, 84.31; 12th, 94.20; 74th, 83.72; 22d, 89.80.

W. H. S.—The next vacancy at West Point from the 9th Ohio District will be in 1896.

W. J. O'L.—Enlistments in the Revenue Cutter Service are for one year. They can be made on the cutters at New York and elsewhere, providing, of course, men are needed.

MAILS asks: If Pay Clerks in the United States Navy are by law or regulation governing the Navy entitled to salutes. Answer.—A Pay Clerk is not an officer of the Navy, and therefore not entitled to a salute.

T. J.—Q. M. Gen. R. N. Batchelder, U. S. A., will be retired for age July 27, 1896.

L. H. B. asks: Whether Bill No. 4,475 has passed (\$7.50 per month commutation of quarters). Answer.—This bill has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Military Affairs and is on the House calendar. It may be passed the next time the Military Committee gets the floor.

G. W. C.—Chapters 1 and 2, part VIII., of Blunt's Firing Regulations for Small Arms, are still in force, except in so far as they have been modified by G. O. 143, Headquarters Army, A. G. O., of 1890. No special regulations or order have been promulgated since issue of the Colt's revolver, caliber .38, which is now in use by all those using revolvers, except the light batteries. The latter are still armed with the Colt's, caliber .45.

L.—The Manual for Army Cooks is published by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army. It is a Government publication. By writing to Gen. M. R. Morgan, Comy. Gen. of Subsistence, Washington, D. C., a copy might be furnished you free of cost.

Ph. G. asks: The number of vacancies now existing for acting hospital steward. Answer.—No definite number of vacancies. Successful candidates will be appointed as vacancies occur within the next few months.

J. L. B. asks: The necessary procedure and requirements to enlist a young man eighteen years old in the Navy. Answer.—Apply to the commanding officer of a receiving ship at the Navy Yard nearest your location, which would be New York or Boston. Boys to be enlisted as apprentices must be between the ages of fourteen and seventeen years. A young man over eighteen can be enlisted as a landsman. He must be of good character, free from physical defects, and must understand and speak the English language. Enlistments are for three years. The pay of a landsman is \$16 per month.

INQUIRER asks: The best official score made by the English Army with the .30 caliber smokeless powder rifle? Answer.—Rifle, Lee-Metford. Seventy rounds, individual firing, maximum (bull's-eye) counts only 4. Possible, 280. Those who in the seventy rounds individual firing obtain 160 points and upwards are classed as marksmen. Highest score made 208. Do you know of a smokeless powder rifle that will shoot "steady" at 200 yards and less? Answer.—Any well designed small arms will give this result. Neither smokeless powder nor small caliber has any other effect than to increase accuracy. The Lee small arms is a good example. With this weapon an expert can put a string of five shots in a circle three inches in diameter.

SUBSCRIBER.—Write to Bureau of Navigation giving particulars and you will be able to get what you desire.

A London correspondent writes: "Again the Mannlicher rifle has been used in earnest in Austria, this time in a labor riot near Reichenberg. Three soldiers fired one shot each and brought down seven people, one bullet actually killing two persons and badly hurting another."

It is estimated that transportation on public roads in the United States costs annually \$946,414,000, two-thirds of which could be saved by good roads, or nearly \$631,000,000. This would build annually 157,000 miles of good road at a cost of \$4,000 a mile.

THE ARMY.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Sec'y of War. J. B. DOB, Asst. Sec'y.

G. O. 20, H. Q. A., A. G. O., May 22, 1896.

By direction of the Secretary of War, General Orders, No. 12, March 5, 1888, from this office, is revoked, and the following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

On the 30th of June of every year, each officer in charge of a post or regimental library will forward, through regular channels, to the Adjutant General of the Army, a return of all books on hand in or pertaining thereto. Such books as are now required by regulations to be accounted for on property returns and muster rolls shall not be included in the library returns.

Post and regimental commanders will examine the returns and certify thereon that the books in the library are accounted for as required by orders and regulations. Adjutants General of Departments will, on June 30 of each year, render to the Adjutant General like returns of all library books on hand in their charge at the respective department headquarters. These returns will be in addition to the property returns required to be made by them under paragraph 197 of the Regulations.

When library books are damaged or lost, the fact will be reported to the commanding officer by the librarian and the person responsible for the loss or damage will be required to replace the book by a new copy or to pay its value in money to the librarian to enable him to procure one.

Valuable books pertaining to a post library which have become unserviceable by fair wear and tear will, when practicable, be repaired, and the cost of repair will be a proper charge against the funds of the post exchange set aside as "Distribution of Profits," by paragraph 17 (b) of General Orders, No. 46, July 25, 1895, from this office.

Books received from the War Department will be promptly acknowledged to the issuing officer and to the Adjutant General, and, together with all library books received from other sources, will be taken up on the return.

Inspectors General will, at the annual inspection of posts, examine the methods adopted for the care and preservation of the library, condemn and destroy such books as may be unserviceable and worthless, and note action in their reports of the inspections of the posts.

The necessary orders for the disposition of the books on hand when a post is abandoned or discontinued will be given by the War Department.

The necessary blank forms for return of books will be furnished by the Adjutant General of the Army, and the returns will be made in accordance with the directions printed upon the blanks. By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, A. G.

H. Q. A., A. G. O., May 25, 1896.

Appointments, promotions, etc., recorded in the A. G. O. during the week ending Saturday, May 23, 1896.

Retirements.

By operation of law, Section 1, Act of June 30, 1882. Col. David S. Gordon, 6th Cav., May 23, 1896.

Col. Daingerfield Parker, 18th Inf., May 23, 1896. For disability, under the act of Oct. 1, 1890, with the rank of Captain.

1st Lieut. Albert J. Russell, 7th Cav., May 23, 1896. With rank of 1st Lieutenant.

2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 2d Cav., May 23, 1896. Casualty.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., died May 20, 1896, at Fort Monroe, Va.

GEORGE D. RUGGLES, A. G.

G. O. 8, Dept. East, May 27, 1896.

In accordance with par. 6, Small Arms Firing Regulations, practice seasons for small arms are designated for the current year as follows, viz.: Columbus Barracks, O., July and August; Fort Columbus, N. Y., June 15 to Aug. 15; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., June and July; Madison Barracks, N. Y., June and July; Fort McPherson, Ga., June and July; Fort Niagara, N. Y., June 15 to Aug. 15; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., June and July; Fort Porter, N. Y., June 15 to Aug. 15; Fort Thomas, Ky., June and July. The practice of the troops at Columbus Barracks will be held at the rifle range near Fort Thomas, that of the troops at Fort Porter at Fort Niagara, to which places and return the troops will march. The place where the troops at Fort Columbus will hold their practice will be designated hereafter.

By command of Maj. Gen. Ruger.

H. C. CORBIN, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Comy. Sergt. Oscar Raik (appointed May 20, 1896, from Q. M. Sergt., 15th Inf.), now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., will be sent to Washington Barracks, D. C., for duty. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

The extension of leave granted Maj. James M. Marshall, Q. M., is further extended ten days. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

Capt. Crosby P. Miller, A. Q., will proceed from Washington, D. C., to Fort Hancock, N. Y. H.; Fort Niagara, N. Y., and Columbus Barracks, O., on official business pertaining to construction, drainage and sewerage. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

The following transfers and assignments of Commissary Sergeants are made: John Meston (appointed May 21, 1896, from Sergeant Major, 7th Inf.), now at Fort Logan, Col., to Fort Washakie, Wyo., to relieve David B. Jeffers, who will proceed to Fort Custer, Mont. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

Pvt. John Springer, H. C., now at Fort Clark, Tex., is detailed as acting hospital steward at Fort Bliss, Tex. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

The seven days' leave granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Kieffer, Asst. Surg., is extended seven days. (S. O. 54, D. P., May 18.)

Acting Hospital Steward Ottomar Oliver, now on duty at Fort Reno, O. T., will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (S. O. 81, D. Mo., May 19.)

Maj. George S. Wilson, Adjt. Gen., Dept. of Columbia, will proceed to Fort Canby, Wash., on May 14 and there fully investigate certain matters which will be referred to him by these headquarters for inquiry and report. (S. O. 79, D. C., May 12.)

Capt. Ira MacNutt, Ord. Dept., will proceed from South Bethlehem, Pa., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., on official business pertaining to the test of 12-inch armor-piercing shot. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

The following-named officers of the Corps of Engineers will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., as a board of visitors to the U. S. Engineer School, for the purpose of making the semi-annual inspection of the school, and, upon the completion of that duty, will rejoin their proper stations: Col. Henry M. Roberts, Col. George L. Gillespie, Maj. Charles W. Raymond, Capt. Harry F. Hodges. (H. Q. A., May 25.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Arthur Mac-

Arthur, Jr., Asst. Adjt. Gen. (S. O. 61, D. T., May 22.) Sergt. William M. Talbott, Signal Corps, will proceed to Laredo, Tex., for experimental work in connection with the field equipment for the Signal Corps. (S. O. 60, D. T., May 21.)

Maj. Charles A. Woodruff, C. S., is assigned to duty as Chief Commissary Dept. of East, to relieve Col. Thomas Wilson, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub. (G. O. 7, D. E., May 27.)

The retirement from active service of Col. Henry C. Wood, A. A. G., is announced. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

Maj. John C. Muhlenberg, Paymr., will pay the troops, to May 31, 1896, at Fort Myer, Va., and Washington Barracks, D. C., in person, and at Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va., and the Arsenal at that place, by express. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

Paragraph 1, S. O. 94, April 21, 1896, H. Q. A., relative to Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg., is revoked. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Ashton B. Heyl, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will report at Fort Riley, Kan., for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. Thomas U. Raymond, Asst. Surg., who will report at Fort Canby, for duty. (S. O., H. Q. A., May 23.)

Hospital Steward J. D. Irish will return to Fort Trumbull. (Fort Adams, May 25.)

Capt. H. P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Adams, R. I., and report as a witness in the case of Pvt. Frank B. Edwards, Bat. K, 2d Art. (S. O. 119, D. E., May 22.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

2d Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 1st Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed to Sabinal and Uvalde, Tex., and vicinity, and return, on public business, to inspect sites suitable for a target range for Fort Sam Houston. (S. O. 61, D. T., May 22.)

2d CAVALRY.—COLONEL GEORGE G. HUNTT.

2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, 2d Cav., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a 1st Lieutenant by reason of disability incident to service, is retired from active service as a 1st Lieutenant of cavalry. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

2d Lieut. John P. Ryan, 3d Cav., is detailed to attend the camp of the Illinois National Guard at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, from July 11 to Aug. 1. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

Four troops, to be selected by the post commander, and the band, 3d Cav., will proceed from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., under command of Lieut. Col. Guy V. Henry, 3d Cav., to Nashville, Tenn., in season to arrive there not later than May 31, to attend the Tennessee centennial, June 1 and 2, 1896. (S. O. 83, D. Mo., May 22.)

5th CAVALRY.—COL. JAMES F. WADE.

Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Illinois National Guard at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, from July 11 to Aug. 1. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

The remains of 1st Lieut. C. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav., will be removed to Washington, D. C., to-day. (Fort Monroe, May 22.)

Col. Gordon, 6th Cav., under date of May 23, 1896, in G. O. 19, announces that by operation of law he relinquishes command of the regiment and post, and says: "In so doing he desires to express to the officers of the regiment and particularly to Lieut. Wilcox, Regt. and Post Adjt., and to Lieut. Cruise, Regt. and Post Q. M., and A. C. S., his appreciation of the manner in which their duties have been performed and their efforts to promote the discipline and efficiency of the regiment. It is with heartfelt regret that the necessities of the service compel him to sever the social as well as official relations which he has so much enjoyed, since assuming command nearly four years ago. In thus severing his connection with the officers and enlisted men of the regiment, the Commander assures them, that it is with sincere pride and satisfaction, he can turn over to his successor, an organization, that bears such a creditable record for zeal, discipline and other soldierly qualities, and particularly the squadron at Fort Myer, Va., which he is proud to command, and believes has no equal in the service; as an evidence out of nearly 300 men present, not one of them in the guard house. The gallant services rendered by this regiment during the war, on the plains and in the late riots at Chicago, are sufficient evidence that it will ever maintain its proud name in the future. The Regimental Commander further deeply regrets that the exigencies of the service left the organizations so scattered that it has been his misfortune not to have met some of the officers belonging to it, but begs the officers and men of the regiment to accept his hearty good wishes for their prosperity, welfare and happiness."

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about June 15, 1896, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, 7th Cav. (S. O. 80, D. Mo., May 18.)

1st Lieut. Albert J. Russell, 7th Cav., having been found physically disqualified for the duties of a Captain by reason of disability incident to the service, is retired. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Capt. Winfield S. Edgerly, 7th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of the State of Maine from the 21st to the 27th of August, 1896. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav., is extended 23 days. (S. O. 82, D. M., May 21.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

2d Lieut. James A. Shipton, 1st Art., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Illinois National Guard at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, from July 11 to Aug. 1. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

Pvt. W. Schellenberg, Light Bat. E, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for seven days is granted Lieut. H. L. Hawthorne, 1st Art. (Fort Hamilton, May 23.)

Pvt. A. Tross, A, 1st Art., has been appointed Corporal.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. RICHARD LODGE.

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Clarence E. Lang, 2d Art., is further extended four months, on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. John Conklin, Jr., 2d Art. (S. O. 81, D. Mo., May 19.)

Leave for two days is granted Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Adjt., 2d Art. (Fort Adams, May 24.)

Sergt. W. Jones, K, 2d Art., will return to Fort Trumbull. (Fort Adams, May 21.)

Leave for 10 days is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art. (S. O. 123, D. E., May 27.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. BAINBRIDGE.

Leave for three months, is granted 1st Lieut. Elisha S. Benton, 3d Art. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. E. S. Benton, 3d Art. (Fort Barrancas, May 22.)

Lance Corp. T. L. File, B, 3d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Light Bat. C, 3d Art., will march to Gettysburg and participate in ceremonies attending dedication of the statues of Gens. Meade and Hancock, June 5, 1896. (Washington Barracks, May 26.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

1st Lieut. Clarence P. Townsley, 4th Art., will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., for temporary duty. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. D. M. King, 4th Art. (S. O. 121, D. E., May 25.)

Pvt. J. Latchford, I, 4th Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Corp. E. F. Griffin, Light Bat. B, 4th Art., has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. J. Lord appointed Corporal.

Lieut. F. S. Strong, Adjt. 4th Art., is appointed Recruiting Officer. (Washington Barracks, May 24.)

Lieut. C. P. Townsley, 4th Art., is temporarily relieved from duty at post. (Washington Barracks, May 24.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Bat. H, 5th Art., will be relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed to Fort Canby, Wash., for station, at such time, not later than June 15, as transportation shall be provided by the Q. M. Dept. Bats. B and M, 5th Art., now at Fort Canby, Wash., will take station respectively at Alcatraz Island and the Presidio of San Francisco. Bat. I, 5th Art., will be relieved from duty at Fort Mason, Cal., and will take station at the Presidio of San Francisco, upon the departure of Bat. H, 5th Art., for Fort Canby. Bat. E, 5th Art., will be relieved from duty at Alcatraz Island and take station at Fort Mason, upon the departure of Bat. I, 5th Art., for the Presidio of San Francisco. Bat. K, 5th Art., will be relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco on June 1, and will take station at Alcatraz Island. Bat. C, 5th Art., will be relieved from duty at Alcatraz Island on June 1, and will take station at the Presidio of San Francisco. (S. O. 58, D. Cal., May 20.)

The leave granted Capt. Benjamin K. Roberts, 5th Art., is extended 10 days. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

1st INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM R. SHAFTER.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Amos H. Martin, 1st Inf. (S. O. 58, D. Cal., May 20.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for three months and ten days is granted Capt. James Miller, 2d Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty with the National Guard of New Hampshire. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Indiana National Guard during the last week in July, 1896. (H. Q. A., May 21.)

Band and Cos. A and F, 5th Inf., under Capt. E. L. Randall, will proceed to Marietta, Ga., to take part in services of Memorial Day at National Cemetery. (Fort McPherson, May 16.)

Lance Corp. J. O'Connor, E, 5th Inf., has been appointed Corporal.

Corp. W. Clark, E, 5th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant.

Maj. C. Porter and Cos. B, C, D, E, G and H, and Band, 5th Inf., will proceed to Nashville to attend Tennessee centennial, June 1 and 2. (Fort McPherson, May 25.)

8th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for four months, to take effect in June, 1896, is granted Capt. William H. H. Crowell, 8th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

Corp. I. Green, G, has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. J. C. Messer, appointed Corporal.

Corp. J. Lenahan, A, 8th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. J. Meyer appointed Corporal.

Leave for four months, to take effect in June, 1896, is granted Col. Melville A. Cochran, 8th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM J. LISTER.

Corp. J. Jorgenson, G, 9th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. J. Purcell appointed Corporal.

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

At his own request Pvt. Thomas Sculley, Co. B, 12th Inf., was on May 20 relieved as Drum Major.

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Corp. Wade Simonton, A, 13th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. C. P. Foster appointed Corporal.

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

1st Lieut. John Little, 14th Inf., is announced as Aide-de-Camp to the Brigadier General Commanding, Dept. of Texas. (G. O. 11, D. T., May 18.)

1st Lieut. John Little, 14th Inf., A. de C., is announced as Inspector of Small-Arms Practice of Texas, vice 2d Lieut. William J. Glasgow, 1st Cav., A. de C., relieved from temporary charge. (G. O. 112, D. T., May 22.)

15th INFANTRY.—COL. ROBT. E. A. CROFTON.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, 15th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Capt. J. M. Burns, 17th Inf., under date of May 2, 1896, in regimental orders in announcing the retirement of Sergt. John Thomas, Co. E, after thirty years' service, says: "Sergt. Thomas enlisted July 22, 1863, in Co. B, 9th U. S. Cav., and was honorably discharged May 1, 1885, to enable him to accept an appointment as 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, 10th Tenn. Cav., in which organization he served till the close of the war, when he was honorably mustered out of service Aug. 1, 1865. On the second day of May, 1870, he enlisted in Co. H, 4th U. S. Inf. and from that date until the present time he has served continuously in different organizations of the Regular Army. During all this long period of service, portions of it upon the field of battle, on the Western frontier and in peaceful garrisons in the East, he has enjoyed the reputation of an honorable man, he has never been arraigned before a tribunal for an infraction of the rules of military discipline, but has maintained the remarkable record, up to the date of his retirement, of a gallant and efficient officer. The Company Commander who has known him for many years, takes this opportunity to invite the attention of members of the company to Sergt. Thomas' long and faithful service in the Army which is worthy of emulation and whose retirement shows the reward which the Government of the United States has provided for the faithful, dutiful soldier who has given the best years of his life for the service of his country."

country. Officers and soldiers of the 17th U. S. Inf. join with unusual pleasure the Company Commander in giving expression to their good wishes for the future happiness and welfare of Sergt. John Thomas, U. S. A. Lieut. B. F. Hardaway, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, May 21.) Corp. John O'Hara, Co. H, 17th Inf., has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. G. M. Kaltschmidt appointed Corporal.

Lieut. V. K. Hart, 17th Inf., is detailed instructor in artillery. (Columbus Barracks, May 25.)

18th INFANTRY.—COL. DAVID D. VAN VALZAH.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Everard E. Hatch, 18th Inf. (S. O. 60, D. T., May 21.)

19th INFANTRY.—COL. SIMON SNYDER.

1st Lieut. William M. Williams, 19th Inf., having been found by an examining board unfit for promotion on account of physical disability, is granted leave until further orders. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1896, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin Alvord, Adj't., 20th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

Leave for three days is granted Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st Inf. (Plattsburg Barracks, May 22.)

Leave for one month, to take effect upon his relief from duty as Acting Judge Advocate of the Department of Texas, is granted 1st Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, 21st Inf. (H. Q. A., May 26.)

22d INFANTRY.—COL. JAMES S. CASEY.

2d Lieut. William A. Phillips, 22d Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Illinois National Guard at Camp Lincoln, near Springfield, from July 11 to Aug. 1. Lance Corp. William Martin, Co. E, 22d Inf., was on May 20 appointed Corporal, vice Sloop, reduced. (H. Q. A., May 22.)

The following appointment was on May 22 made in Co. F, 22d Reg't.: Lance Corp. Edward Kidder, to be Corporal, vice Binder, reduced.

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHEINE.

The following promotion and appointment was made in Co. A, 23d Inf., May 21: Corp. Charles Moss to be Sergeant, vice Galley, deserted; Pvt. (Lance Corp.) Earl M. Gephart to be Corporal, vice Moss promoted.

25th INFANTRY.—COL. ANDREW S. BURT.

1st Lieut. Alfred S. Frost, 25th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the South Dakota National Guard at Aberdeen, S. D., from the 5th to the 12th of June, 1896. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

RETIRED.

The following named officers, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, are retired: Col. David S. Gordon, 6th Cav. Col. Daingerfield Parker, 18th Inf. (H. Q. A., May 23.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 25. Detail: Maj. Alexander S. B. Keyes, 3d Cav.; Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav.; Capt. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav.; Capt. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Tyree R. Rivers, Co. M, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Henry H. Pattison, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 80, D. Mo., May 18.)

At Fort Thomas, Ky., May 28. Detail: Maj. Charles W. Miner, Capt. Stephen Baker, Alexander M. Wetherill, George B. Walker, Bernard A. Byrne; 1st Lieut. Elmore F. Taggart, William K. Jones; 2d Lieut. Harry H. Bandholtz, George C. Saffarans, William H. Simons, Willard E. Gleason, S. J. Bayard Schindel and Dwight W. Ryther, 6th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Atkinson, 6th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 121, D. E., May 25.) Garrison C. M., at Washington Barracks. Detail: Capt. W. Ennis, Lieut. M. S. Alexander, M. P. Stone and A. Campbell. (Washington Barracks, May 26.)

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Cavalry Arm.

MAY 26.—Lieut. Col. Samuel Storrow Sumner, 6th Cav., to be Colonel, May 23, 1896, vice Gordon, 6th Cav., retired from active service.

Maj. Henry Carroll, 1st Cav., to be Lieutenant Colonel, May 23, 1896, vice Sumner, 6th Cav., promoted.

Capt. James Montgomery Bell, 7th Cav., to be Major, May 23, 1896, vice Carroll, 1st Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. Horatio Gates Sickel, Adj't., 7th Cav., to be Captain, May 23, 1896, vice Bell, 7th Cav., promoted.

2d Lieut. John Paul Ryan, 3d Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, May 20, 1896, vice Gatewood, 6th Cav., deceased.

2d Lieut. Edward Anderson, 1st Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, May 23, 1896, vice Russell, 7th Cav., retired from active service.

2d Lieut. William Horace Hart, 4th Cav., to be 1st Lieutenant, May 23, 1896, vice Nicholson, 7th Cav., appointed Adjutant.

Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. David Dougall Van Valzah, 24th Inf., to be Colonel, May 23, 1896, vice Parker, 18th Inf., retired from active service.

Maj. Emerson Hamilton Liscum, 22d Inf., to be Lieutenant Colonel, May 23, 1896, vice Van Valzah, 24th Inf., promoted.

Capt. William McCadden Van Horne, 17th Inf., to be Major, May 23, 1896, vice Liscum, 22d Inf., promoted.

1st Lieut. James Dallas Nickerson, 17th Inf., to be Captain, May 23, 1896, vice Van Horne, 17th Inf., promoted.

2d Lieut. Charles Baldwin Hagadorn, 23d Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, May 23, 1896, vice Nickerson, 17th Inf., promoted.

MAY 28.—Lieut. Col. Henry C. Corbin, Asst. Adj't. Gen., to be Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General; Maj. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., Asst. Adj't. Gen., to be Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General; 1st Lieut. Jos. E. Kuhn, C. E., to be Captain; 2d Lieut. Jay J. Morrow, C. E., to be 1st Lieutenant.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin Brooke, Asst. Surg.

The leave of 1st Lieut. H. C. Cabell, 14th Inf., is extended seven days.

Leave for six months is granted 1st Lieut. J. McI. Carter, 5th Cav.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered: Capt. D. H. Boughton, to 3d Cav.; Troop B; 1st Lieut. A. G. C. Quay, to 3d Cav.; Troop H; Col. William L. Lyster, to 9th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Chambers McKibbin, to 21st Inf.; Maj. Mott Hooton, to 25th Inf.; Capt. F. B. Jones, to 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Wilson Chase, to 22d Inf.

Prof. Gustave J. Fieberger, professor of civil and military engineering, to duty at Military Academy.

1st Lieut. C. S. Bromwell, C. E., ordered to locate boundary of Yellowstone Park.

Capt. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf., to remain on duty with National Guard of Tennessee until June 15. (H. Q. A., May 27.)

ENLISTED MEN HONORABLY MENTIONED.

The following named enlisted men are honorably mentioned in orders as having distinguished themselves by specially meritorious acts in conduct in service: Wagoner Thomas Gunn, Co. C, 20th Inf., for heroic conduct in saving two Indian scouts from drowning in Lucky Mountain Creek, N. D.; Pvt. Michael Cook, Troop D, 5th Cav., for saving comrade from drowning in Rio Grande River; Pvt. D. C. Reardon, Troop N, 7th Cav., for stopping pair of runaway horses and rescuing occupants of wagon, Fort Sam Houston; Pvt. H. N. Ismond, Troop A, 3d Cav., for saving comrade from drowning in Washita River, Okla.; Corp. Alfred Squires, Co. H, 6th Inf., for saving comrade from drowning in Licking River, Ky.; Pvt. G. O. Hubbard, Troop G, 3d Cav., for saving comrade from drowning in Winoski River, Vt.; Sergt. John J. McCall, Troop G, 4th Cav., for saving comrade from drowning in Spokane River, Wash.

The act of Congress declaring national military parks to be national fields for military maneuvers has been published in the Orders of the Army.

WEST POINT.

The result of the baseball game on Saturday afternoon, May 28, was a disappointment to the friends of the cadets, who had hoped for better things. The score by innings was as follows:

Lehigh University.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
5 0 0 0 0 0 2 0-7

West Point.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0-1

Only eight innings were played, at the end of which the score stood 7 to 1 in favor of the Lehigh team. While a reversal of this score cannot be hoped for in the game with the 7th Regiment nine on Saturday of the present week, May 30, an improvement is confidently expected. A programme of universal interest is expected to fill the afternoon of Decoration Day, May 30. In addition to the usual inspection, baseball game and cadet hops, a dress parade in honor of the 18th Regiment is expected. Should the unveiling of the Battle Monument take place also on that day, it will doubtless occur in the morning.

The presence of a number of visitors at the post lent an added interest to the cadet hop on Saturday evening, at which the guests were received by Cadet Hagood and Mrs. Traub. Among the dancers were: Miss Erben, a guest of the Misses Craney; Miss Hair, a guest of Mrs. Spurgin; Miss Sanford, a guest of Mrs. Dyer; Miss West, a guest of Mrs. West; Miss Cooley, a guest of Mrs. Lusk; Miss Wilson, Miss Hubbell, Miss Kimberly, Miss Hanney, the Misses Craney, Torney, Ernst, Michie, and Davis.

The annual visit of the Anderson-Williams Post, 394, G. A. R.; the Robert Anderson Zouaves, and the Judson Kilpatrick Post, 143, G. A. R., occurred on Sunday, May 24. These organizations pay their annual visit on the Sunday preceding Decoration Day. Tasteful decorations were placed upon the graves of Gen. Robert Anderson and Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.

Prof. and Mrs. Bass have been called away by the illness and death of Mrs. Otis, sister of Mrs. Bass. The funeral will be held to-day, Tuesday, from the Church of St. Francis de Sales, Patchogue, L. I.

The friends of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama, will learn with deep regret that the death of his wife has occurred recently. Mrs. Wheeler had been an invalid for several years past. Gen. Wheeler was a member of the Board of Visitors in 1893 and 1895, and at least once previously.

Col. Clous was at the post last week, as were also Lieut. John L. Chamberlin, 1st Art.; Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Griffin, Mrs. Wooley, wife of Lieut. Frederick Wooley, 10th Inf., her sons and Miss Warren, her sister, are guests at the hotel.

An order has been issued by the War Department directing that at city recruiting stations, recruits will be examined by civilian physicians in case no medical officer is in the vicinity.

Bids for caps under the new design adopted by the Quartermaster General were opened to-day (Thursday) at the War Department. The change from the old design is very slight and has been pointed out by the "Journal."

The marriage of Maj. John Conrad Mallory, U. S. A., to Miss Jeanne Turnure, daughter of Mr. Lawrence Turnure, took place at the residence of the bride's father, 417 Fifth avenue, New York City, on May 27. The best man was Gen. Thomas H. Barber, formerly of the Army. A breakfast party followed the ceremony. The married couple go abroad next week for a year, and on their return will go to Philadelphia to reside. The bride has for some years been one of the most prominent of the younger New York society ladies, and has always been noted for her fine looks and handsome figure. She has been more or less in retirement for the last two years, since the death of her mother.

The Senate Military Committee on Thursday directed a favorable report on the War Department Militia bill. The bill is to be reported as drawn at the War Department and heretofore printed in the "Journal," with a few amendments. The most important change provides that the President shall call the militia into the service of the United States by making requisitions on the Governors of the States, instead of by direct orders to the officers for militia. Provision is made that unexpended funds, or funds realized from sales of property, shall be covered into the Treasury. Senator Hawley, the chairman of the committee, will write the report on the bill. Senator Hawley had expected to get the report on the Army Reorganization bill into the Senate this week, but he has been prevented by other work, and it will go over until next week.

After a stay of some months at Corinto, the Alert is at last to leave. This vessel was assigned to duty at this Nicaraguan port for the purpose of protecting American interests endangered by the revolution. The Navy Department has been officially advised by the State Department that the revolution against President Zelaya's government has been quelled and that there is no further necessity for the retention of the Alert at Corinto. In accordance with this information, the Department has written to Rear Adml. Beardslee notifying him that the Alert is now at his disposal. It is expected by the officials that he will order her to continue to San Francisco, the port she was heading for when she was directed to put in at Corinto.

A FAITHFUL SOLDIER HONORED.

Madison Barracks, N. Y., May 25.

1st Sergt. Fleming was presented with a gold watch nicely engraved, and the following speeches were made by members of the committee presenting him with the watch:

1st Sergeant: "We salute you as a soldier with thirty years' honest and faithful service. It is something great for us to look upon a record like that you have had during the many years you have served under the Stars and Stripes. Your service in the United States Army has been a worthy example for every soldier. It is our hearts' desire to show you that we have not forgotten the respect and honor a soldier in your high standing is worthy of, and we beg you to receive this watch as a present from Co. G, 9th Inf. And when you leave the ranks which you always have honored by your service be sure that this company will still remember you. We finally recommend you and your family to Him who never forgets his people, even when they are old and gray."

2d Sergeant: "It gives me great pleasure in having the honor to present you with this watch. I assure you I express the sentiments of the entire company when I say we wish you a long and happy life."

Madison Barracks, N. Y., May 24, 1896.

Company orders, No. 5.

It is with feelings of sincere regret that the company commander parts with 1st Sergt. James Fleming, who, after an arduous service of over thirty years, is placed on the retired list. His excellence in the qualities which make the good soldier is not only testified to by his company officers, but by every officer of his present regiment and also by those of every organization in which he has served. It is only necessary briefly to recount his service to show how well he merits the high esteem in which he is held:

Co. M, 22d N. Y. Cav., from Feb. 22, 1865, to Aug. 1, 1865, in Virginia, engaged in scouting in the Shenandoah Valley.

Co. B, 31st Regt. Inf., from March 13, 1866, to March 13, 1869, Fort Buford, N. D., 2 years; Fort Rice, N. D., 1 year—scouting duty.

Co. G, 7th Inf., from Feb. 23, 1870, to Feb. 23, 1875. Character excellent. Camp Baker, Mont., 1½ years; Fort Shaw, Mont., 3½ years. Participated in the Yellowstone expedition, 1872, and in the fight under Maj. Baker, 2d Cav., same year.

Co. D, 12th Inf., from March 12, 1875, to March 11, 1880. Character excellent. Camp Independence, Cal., 1½ years; Nez Percé campaign, Northern Idaho, 1877; Nevada, Oregon and Idaho, 1878; also in Arizona. Engaged in scouting duty against Indians on Ash Creek.

Battery H, 4th Art., from March 20, 1880, to March 28, 1885. Character, "A very good soldier." San Francisco, 1½ years; Madison Barracks, N. Y., 1 year; Boston Harbor, Mass., 2½ years. Participated in the Victoria campaign, Ariz., in 1881. Co. D, 12th Inf., from April 2, 1885, to April 1, 1890. Character excellent. Madison Barracks, N. H., 2 years; South Dakota, 3 years, during which time he was engaged in scouting duty. Co. G, 11th Inf., from April 11, 1890, to Oct. 9, 1891, when transferred to Co. G, 9th Inf. Discharged from that company April 10, 1895. Character excellent. On recruiting service, Albany, N. Y., 4 months; rest of enlistment at Madison Barracks and Fort Ontario, N. Y. Co. G, 9th Inf., since April 11, 1895. Character excellent. A varied record, indeed, and one worthy of emulation.

JAMES REGAN,

Capt. 9th Inf., Commanding Co. G.

MILEAGE FOR OFFICERS WITH TROOPS.

Another important decision has been made by the Treasury authorities with regard to the payment by Army officers, when traveling without troops, of the full fare over 50 per cent. land grant railroads, and the use of "transportation requests" by said officers. The Comptroller holds that if there is any authority for officers of the Army traveling without troops to pay full fare over 50 per cent. roads and claim reimbursement for the same, it must be found in the act of Feb. 12, 1895. The provision of this act for reimbursing officers for the cost of transportation actually paid, reasonably construed, must be held to mean the amount necessarily paid, for, as suggested by the Judge Advocate General in his indorsement, "they have no right to pay out on account of the Government (and ask to have refunded to them by the Pay Department), any more than the law provides shall be paid to such roads. They would as well pay double fares to a road that had no connection with the Government whatever, and ask to have all the money refunded to them, as to pay full fare to a road which the law authorizes to be paid only half fare and ask to have more than half refunded to them." The Comptroller argues that, while it is true that the law of 1895 limits the transportation in kind, which the Q. M. Department is authorized to furnish to officers traveling without troops; there is no necessary implication in this that officers are warranted in paying full fare over land grant roads, nor does he find in this, or any other law, restriction on the authority of the Secretary of War to furnish transportation requests to any person traveling on behalf of the Government. There can be no doubt of the wisdom and expediency of making some arrangements whereby persons traveling at the expense of the Government should be directed and enabled to obtain through tickets at the starting point, when the journey is to be continuous, so that the benefit of the lowest rates of fare may be obtained. The failure to do this often throws upon the Government the burden of paying the sum of several local rates which greatly exceed the charge for a through ticket. The Comptroller suggests that the request for transportation should in every case contain the full routing directions, showing each line over which the ticket is desired, and also that orders should be issued by the War Department directing the use of bond-aided and land grant lines whenever practicable. A large sum (probably from \$50,000 to \$75,000) may be saved to the Government each year by carrying into effect the views he expressed in the above decision. In view of this fact, and that officers traveling without troops or other persons entitled to be transported at half fare over the 50 per cent. road cannot, under the law be reimbursed for the full fare, if paid by them to said roads, he suggests the early promulgation of the proper orders for the information of all concerned.

P. A. Engr. F. C. Bieg has entirely recovered from a severe attack of neuralgia and is again at his desk at the Navy Department.

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In a posthumous article in the "Cosmopolitan" for
June Thomas W. Knox tells us that owing to the fact
that Australia was originally a penal colony, it is not con-
sidered good form to ask a native of that locality who
was his father or his grandfather. "It is a rule in Aus-
tralia that in political disputes, and they have very fierce
ones there, no speaker shall allude to the origin of his
opponent in any discreditable way. On one occasion a
political orator so far forgot himself as to mention the
paternity of the Honorable Mr. —. The offended
gentleman immediately brought suit for defamation of
character and obtained damages to the amount of ten
thousand pounds sterling. Everybody in commenting up-
on the incident said, 'Served the fellow right.'"

In an article on "War" in the "Cosmopolitan Maga-
zine" for June, Gen. Miles presents anew his effective
argument in favor of preparing for possible aggression by
strengthening our coast defenses. He shows that war,
when it does come, will come with little or no warning.
During the 171 years from 1700 to 1870 there were less
than ten instances when declarations of war were issued
prior to hostilities, and over 100 cases when hostilities
were commenced without declaration of war. The editor
of the "Cosmopolitan," John Brisben Walker, follows

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asking. It tells of correct styles and all about Keep's
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A Delightful Blend of

St. James' Parish, Louisiana, Perique, Genuine
Imported Turkish, Extra Bright Plug Cut, Ex-
tra Bright Long Cut and Marburg Bros.' Cele-
brated Brand "Pickings."

Gen. Miles with an article entitled, "In Case of War
with England—What?" Gen. Miles was asked to ex-
press his opinion upon this subject, but he declined. Mr.
Walker's general conclusion is that: "It is foolish for us
to go on building navies. But it is the part of wisdom
to plant enough long-range guns along our great harbors
to sink the average fleet. That done, we may rest con-
tent in the certainty that any declaration of war would
quickly be regretted by even the most formidable oppo-
nent. In order that we may assume an offensive posi-
tion, our Navy must be added to, eight or nine times.
For purely defensive purposes it is already quite large
enough."

In a letter accompanying the silver loving cup sent to
the Harvard Football Association, George H. Shelton,
president U. S. Military Academy Rifle Association, said:
"The recollections of the visit of your eleven here last
fall are of the pleasantest nature; but it has been felt
by the members of our association that this was not
enough, and that your generous act in returning the
guarantee paid to secure the game called for more sub-
stantial acknowledgment than mere words. There has
been no thought or attempt on our part, in sending this,
toward a repayment of that gift, and we trust you will
consider it in no such light. Our athletics, as you may
know, being supported entirely by volunteer subscriptions,
the return of our guarantee was gladly accepted; but the
act, nevertheless, had more than a money value with us.
We hope you will accept this cup in furtherance of the
friendly spirit in which it was sent—the same spirit in
which we know your gift to have been made."

Henry Cavendish, the famous chemist, was evidently
not a soldier. He had such an inveterate abhorrence of
female society that he used to carry on communications
with his housekeeper respecting the daily wants entirely
by correspondence, and a rigid rule was enacted in his
establishment that on no pretence whatever might a
female venture into his presence. Such women haters
are by no means rare, but they are never found in the
Army or Navy. A gentleman died recently in Vienna
who used to adopt extraordinary measures to avoid con-
tact with womankind. At the theater it was his prac-
tice to book three seats and occupy the middle one, so
that a female should not by any possibility sit next to
him. When traveling, he would engage an entire com-
partment in order to avoid the risk of having a woman
in the carriage, and he invariably chose the road in walk-
ing for the reason that he was least likely to find a fe-
male there. The man's hatred of the sex was indeed
carried so far that, in his mortal sickness, he gave or-
ders for the purchase of 6 feet of ground on either side

his grave, in order that in death a female should not
come within that distance of him.

In an article entitled "What the Bugle Tells on a War-
ship" Lieut. John M. Ellicott, U. S. N., in "St. Nicholas"
for June, describes the various calls on a man-of-war,
beginning with reveille and ending with taps and includ-
ing colors; sick call; clean bright work; commence firing;
cease firing; salutes; man and arm boats; calls for the
various boats, cutter, whaleboat, barge, gig and dinghy;
drill calls; and mess calls. Lieut. Ellicott says: "The
call to quarters usually begins with the drum beats and
ends with the high notes of 'Assembly.' This is the most
inspiring, rallying of all the bugle calls. Once when en-
camped with one hundred men in a tropical jungle on
the Isthmus of Panama, surrounded by hostile people,
we were so suddenly surprised in the dead of night that
our men sprang up in panic, overturning their stacks of
arms without taking them, and fleeing wildly in all di-
rections in spite of the orders and even threats of their
officers. All seemed lost in a disgraceful rout, when our
Captain chanced to catch the flying bugler, and, holding
him fast, ordered him to sound the 'Assembly.' Then
was seen the magic of that military call, reaching the ear
of every panic-stricken sailor and marine with its appeal
to their manhood and duty and its strongly inspiring re-
assurance. The flight into the jungle was instantly
stayed and turned into a rush to arms, and in less than
a minute every man was at his post of duty, with arms
in hand, fearless and heartily ashamed of his folly.
There is one other call to quarters on board ship even
more imperative than the 'Assembly,' but its notes are
high and rapid, like a danger cry. It means 'To the
gun,' 'cast, lose and provide,' and is sounded without
warning."

The New York "Times" says: "The naval cadets at
Annapolis are greatly stirred up over recent orders issued
by the superintendent. He has designated certain paths
in the vicinity of his quarters as 'private,' and upon
these paths no one is supposed to intrude. An attaché
of the academy says that a nurse girl may not trundle a
baby carriage over these private paths without danger
of being ordered off and being made the subject of an of-
ficial communication to her employer. Certain other
walks about the grounds may be used by cadets only
during certain hours. The bicycle has also attracted the
attention of the head of the Academy, and he has pro-
hibited its use in the grounds. If an officer owns a
wheel he must not mount it until he is beyond the Acad-
emy gates, and he must dismount outside on his return.
More than that, the superintendent has directed that bi-
cycles must be taken to the nearest gate by the most di-
rect route. There is another order, the purpose of which
is not apparent in Washington, and that is the prohibi-
tion of any cadet riding in the streets of Annapolis, even
with his parents and guardians. Naturally, the cadets
resent any such system, and the orders are by no means
popular with officers stationed at the Academy."

The Army Ordnance Bureau has given up the idea
that the removal of the steel jacket from the extreme
point of the bullet for the Krag-Jorgensen rifle will cause
it to spread and thus produce the "stopping effect" which
it is claimed the bullet as now fashioned is unable to
produce. After exhaustive experiments at the Springfield
armory it has been found that even if the bullet, with its
point removed, enters the tissues of a man's body, it
causes no effect other than that which the ordinary bul-
let gives, except that it is unable to obtain the latter's
penetration. If it strikes a bone it splinters it and
spreads. The advantage obtained, however, does not
compensate for the penetrative power which it loses.
Gen. Flagler says that bullet fired from the Krag-Jor-
gensen rifle as at present is able to pass through four
men. This could not be done if the bullet had its point
cut off. Further experiments are being conducted at the
Springfield armory, and it is hoped by the authorities
that they will be able to obtain something which will
not only give the penetration now obtained from the or-
dinary bullet, but will have the stopping effect needed.

They have a fighting missionary chaplain in Natal, the
Rev. Geo. Smith. During the fight with the Zulus at
Rorke's Drift Mr. Smith not only performed the duties
of his office, but as every man who could handle a rifle
was sorely needed to defend the parapet, did essential
service by going round the various posts and distributing
reserve cartridges. One of the men, in the heat and ex-
citement of battle, was cursing his enemies and using
the most profane language. The chaplain, coming be-
hind, heard his words and said, "You should not speak
like that, my friend. Don't curse them," then, shoving a
packet of cartridges into his hand, "Shoot them, shoot
them!"

Memorial Day, May 30, 1896, gives ample promise of
being observed this year with all the enthusiasm of yore,
and notwithstanding the steady march of time the veter-
ans of the war will celebrate throughout the country,
in church and hall, in the cemetery and in the parade
the memory of the heroic dead. The Army and Navy in
many sections of the country have been called upon for
co-operation and we trust it will be remembered to their
credit that the day which is to so many one of rest and
to some extent of recreation is to our soldiers and sailors
a day of hard work. As Saturday is a legal holiday and
the post offices and news agencies will be closed, we go
to press this week a day earlier than usual.

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PROGRESS OF OUR NEW NAVY.

The first official report of the trial of the battleship Oregon on the Pacific coast has reached the Navy Department. The report was written immediately upon the return of the vessel to San Francisco, so that it does not contain the corrected speed made by the ship on her trial. This point, however, has been settled by a dispatch which reached the Navy Department stating that the Oregon's speed, with all corrections applied, is 16.791 knots. The report is from Chief Engr. F. A. Wilson, who acted as inspector of machinery during the trial, and is interesting as noting the performance of the machinery, as well as giving an opportunity to compare it with the trials of the battleships Massachusetts and Indiana. Mr. Wilson's report states that the line was crossed at 8.12 in the morning with steam at 160 pounds and engines making about 120 revolutions and the course was finished at 12.10 P. M. The propellers of the ship, an interesting point to the authorities on account of the difference between those of the Oregon and those of the Massachusetts and Indiana, which may have figured in the phenomenal speed made by the first named vessel, appeared to be well adapted to the ship, but there was a slip of 13½ per cent. during the run, which, of course, affected the vessel's speed. "During the trial," the report states, "the engines performed in a highly satisfactory manner, a light spray being used on the crank pins of both engines. The after crank shaft bearing of the starboard engine became slightly warm. The port engines ran cool, the only water used being a slight spray on the crank pins. The air pumps worked in a highly satisfactory manner. The average number of revolutions made by the pumps during the trial was 63 per minute. All the auxiliary engines operated in a satisfactory manner and required but little care. The air pressure in the fire rooms for the main boilers averaged a little less than one inch. There was no trouble from foaming of the boilers, which made steam steadily. The auxiliary boilers were in use during the trial, but were not under forced draft."

The Navy Department has received a telegram from the Pacific coast announcing that the Oregon would be ready to go into commission within forty-five days. This time will be taken up in making any changes which the Board of Inspection and Survey, which recently examined her, may have recommended and in completing the vessel. She is at present, according to the latest statement, 97 per cent. completed. The Department desires to put the Oregon in commission as soon as possible and is gathering a crew at Mare Island, which will be assigned to her when she is ready to receive it.

An important statement has just been gotten out by the Bureau of Construction and Repair giving the dates when the vessels under construction will be completed, the dates of the completion of vessels undergoing repairs, and the ships that will have to go out of commission for repairs within a year. The Massachusetts will be completed next month and the Oregon in July. The second-class battleship Texas is slated for completion July 1. The battleship Iowa will be completed in April, 1897, although if necessary the work can be pushed on this vessel and some months in her completion thereby gained. The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky will be completed in January, 1899. Of the monitors, the Terror will be completed on July 1 and will then undergo her official trial by the Board of Inspection and Survey, and the Puritan will be completed in September. The date of the completion of the armored cruiser Brooklyn is fixed as November. The three gunboats, the Helena, Nashville and Wilmington, will be ready to go into commission in December next. The gunboats numbered from 10 to 15, inclusive, will all be completed in February, 1897.

Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn and Engr.-in-Chief Mel-

ville have recommended to Secretary Herbert the preliminary acceptance of the battleship Massachusetts. Their report states that the Massachusetts is built in accordance with the contract requirements, that she is well able to carry the armor which protects her and the armament with which she is supplied, and that she is efficient in every respect. The vessel's completion has been delayed some months and this, the report states, is due to slow deliveries of armor and armament. The report gives the official speed of the battleship as 16.2079 knots per hour, 1.2079 knots in excess of her contract requirement. The contract grants a premium of \$25,000 for every quarter knot in excess of the speed requirement, but nothing for any fraction thereof. The report states, therefore, that the builders are entitled to a premium of \$100,000. The changes recommended in the Massachusetts by the Board of Inspection and Survey will, it has been reported to the Department, be completed about June 15.

The Department will have a number of torpedo boats at its disposal this fall. The official statement gives the date of completion of five of these vessels in November next. Another will be completed by next February. The submarine torpedo boat is being rapidly advanced toward completion and is slated to be ready for her official trial by January of 1897. Four vessels of the Navy, exclusive of the monitor Miantonomoh and the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, are named as laid up in ordinary. The Atlanta, which is at the New York Navy Yard, is to undergo extensive repairs to her machinery. The Baltimore requires general overhauling. The Chicago needs general overhauling and renewal of machinery and the Ranger is to be given an additional deck and a modern battery. It is estimated that five vessels of the Navy, besides the Petrel and Concord, which have just been placed out of commission at Mare Island for repairs, must go out of commission within a year for overhauling. The Philadelphia and Bennington are two of the ships on the Pacific coast, the Charleston is to come to Mare Island from the Asiatic station and the Newark is on the Atlantic coast. It is stated that the San Francisco may have to be brought home and go under repairs during the next fiscal year. All of these last named vessels have seen constant service for five or six years and consequently are in need of general overhauling.

"The above statement," said an officer of the Navy, "shows that the United States is in a better position to engage in war now if need be than at any time in its history. Even during the Civil War we had a lot of old vessels that, while effective blockade runners, were not what could be called at that time modern men-of-war. With the ships now at our disposal and which will be completed within the next year we will have a Navy that would make a remarkable showing if the time ever came when it was necessary to demonstrate its value."

A FOREIGN VIEW OF OUR ARMY.

M. Rees Davies, who published in the January number of the "United Service Magazine," of London, an article on the American Navy, follows it in the number for May with an article on "The American Land Forces." Mr. Davies takes a very discouraging view of our capabilities for war. Our Army of 25,000 men, he tells his readers, is scattered all over the country and cut up into parts hardly large enough to make a respectable village settlement. The supply of ammunition makes it sufficient only for the demands of peace, and we are in great want of what may be styled incidental equipment, such as intrenching tools, camp equipment, tentage, etc. There is no provision made for the accommodation, and little for the equipment of the National Guard, and still less for the 9,945,043 citizens who constitute our reserve forces. Congress seems disposed to economize in supplies, and as few as possible are kept on hand. They might be obtained in a hurry, but only at an enormous expense. This is Mr. Davies' view of our military resources. In the way of war on the score of training, intelligence, and courage, he tells us no nation in the world can cast reproaches on the Americans. But having regard to the force that might be sent against it, even by a second-rate European power, it seems a natural inference that the existing Army of America is too small to undertake a land war, even for defensive purposes. Although the solid "horse sense" of the gentlemen who have successively been at the head of the executive has prevailed to prevent mischief, there is a growing tendency to interfere in other people's affairs on the slightest provocation, and even on no provocation; and the luck of the American people in getting out of scrapes of their own making has come to be embodied in the saying that "Providence is on the side of fools and the United States."

Concerning the militia Mr. Davies says: "It must surprise many good Americans themselves to learn that camps of instruction for the militia are held in but thirty out of the fifty States and Territories. System is entirely lacking in spite of the perfunctory attempt of the general government to aid the development of the militia in a small way by contributing arms and equipment, and by sending officers as inspectors of the summer encampments. And not only is a uniform system wanting, but there is surprising diversity of opinion among the regiments, and even among individual companies, of a single State. Above all, proper equipment is lacking. It is questionable if any one of them could put a fighting force into the field—to say nothing of an augmented force—with anything approaching a proper equipment." In the matter of coast defenses we are equally unprepared. The conclusion of the whole matter is that America is without proper equipment for war. As Mr. Davies says:

"There can be no reasonable doubt that the land organization has been allowed to fall into neglect. It is adequate only to a peace footing, and no advance upon that, even if efficiency were maintained, means actual retrogression. Since the delivery of the bellicose message there has been some show of activity at Washington; and Congress, with a willingness and alacrity that would have come with a better grace at another and an earlier time, has voted a sum of money for war purposes. But the neglect of years—the neglect of drill and the neglect of provision—cannot be repaired in a few weeks or months, even by a nation so nervous, so energetic and so resourceful as the American."

According to the annual report of the British Consul General 1,972 men deserted from British ships in New York harbor in 1894. These desertions are ascribed to the practice followed by some vessels in withholding wages to the end of the voyage. Ships following this practice are known to the crimps who board them on their arrival and by lying promises persuade the crew to leave and to turn over their wages to them. Section 232 of the British Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 requires that the unpaid wages of deserters should be turned over to the Exchequer, but no Captain obeys this section of the act. What becomes of these unpaid wages is indicated by a story told by a sea captain at a recent meeting of the Missions to Seamen in St. James's Hall, London. He stated that on his arrival in New York after an eight-months' voyage round by India the crimps came aboard, carried off his men and requisitioned for their pay—seven months for each seaman. He said: "I refused, and did all I could to get my men back. Sailing time came round, and a United States marshal was put on board to seize the ship until the pay due to these men was handed over. I threatened law and was laughed at. I went to our British Minister, who told me he could do nothing unless I was prepared to detain the ship and carry the case to Washington; that then I might gain the day, but it would not be healthy for me to return to New York afterwards; that it was a custom of the port, and that I had better submit! So I went to the scoundrel who called himself my shipping master (for these sharks divide the ships among them, and observe a kind of honor among thieves). He received me affably, complimented me upon my perseverance, reckoned it was no use fighting against fate, and guessed I was come to square up like a man. On my asking him how I was to know that the seamen had got their wages he laughed in my face and told me not to worry about that, for they would never see a stiver of it—that they had had their fling and were shipped off long ago. He then informed me that I should have my share of the plunder, and that I was to engage seamen in the place of the others from him, whose month's wages in advance he would also trouble me for; in return for which consideration he would undertake to see that the men were on board at the right time. And on board they were sure enough—dead drunk." Adml. Field, M. P., expressed the opinion that if this crimp system could be broken up there would be less misery among sailors' families, less leakage from the defensive forces of England and less discredit to the British flag abroad. The Liverpool "Shipping Telegraph" states that two-thirds of the British vessels in New York harbor did not probably lose a man. The crews of the other third were made up of broken-down characters of the land, from the universities, from the professions, from offices, and from lesser shore-going callings, the victims of drink, of various immoralities, the morally-weak "ne'er do wells," who regard the vessels of the British merchant service as their ultimate refuge. Any one who gets into scrapes unfitting him for respectable employment on shore offers himself to this section of the mercantile marine as a sailor or fireman, or as a steward.

The Berlin correspondent of the New York "Herald" says: "I learn that the Admiralty, in consequence of Anglo-German incidents of last winter, gave orders that German war vessels should abstain from touching at English ports. Since this order has been given not a single German man-of-war has visited any English port, while before these instructions were issued they invariably called at British seaports, especially Plymouth, to take coal on board. This is clearly a reflection of the irritation which was felt in official circles after the provocations and insults of England. The four training ships returning from abroad always touched at Plymouth. This time they refrained from paying the usual visit. The ironclad Gneissau, coming from the Azores, and the Stern, from Vigo, sailed direct to Kiel. The maneuver squadron, which has always called at English ports, this year will visit Dutch ports only. Up to the present (May 11) there is not the least indication that the Emperor has the slightest intention of recalling these orders."

It is understood that the Walker board, which was appointed to select a type of armament for the battleships expected to be authorized at this session, will delay making its report to Secretary Herbert until after the two Houses of Congress have adopted the conferees' report, and the bill as finally agreed upon has been placed in the hands of the President for his signature. The board is understood to have practically settled upon the type of battery which it will recommend, and it can be said with some degree of certainty that it does not include the superposed turret idea which has been adopted for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky, and 8-inch guns.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed bills to increase the following pensions: The widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. William H. Enoch, U. S. V., to \$50; widow of Gen. James L. Kirman to \$50; widow of Commo. Joseph B. Hull to \$50; widow of Asst. Adj. Gen. James P. Martin to \$30; widow of Col. Benjamin L. Beall to \$50; Bvt. Brig. Gen. John I. Gregg to \$50; also bills to pension the widow of Brig. Gen. Ferdinand Van Derveer at \$75 and the widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, U. S. V.

The Senate has passed the bill providing that the benefits of honorable discharge as conferred by Section 1426, Rev. Stat., and of three months' pay upon re-enlistment after honorable discharge as conferred by Section 1573 upon seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, firemen, coal heavers and boys, be, and the same are hereby, extended and made applicable to all enlisted persons in the Navy.

The General Deficiency Appropriation bill as it passed the Senate contained amendments appropriating \$24,000 for the purchase of horses for the cavalry and artillery and Indian scouts, and \$69,558.39 for the settlement of the claim of the Richmond Locomotive Works for damages and losses incurred in the construction of the armored battleship Texas, and appropriations to supply deficiencies on account of the pay of the Army and Navy.

The Senate has passed the bill to place Louis V. Housel, late a Lieutenant in the Navy, on the retired list of the Navy.

The Senate Committee on Pensions have reported favorably the bills to increase the pension of the widow of Capt. J. Scott, Paym. 5th Cav.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs have reported favorably the bill creating a retired list for the enlisted men of the Navy. It provides "that when an enlisted man or appointed petty officer has served as such thirty years in the U. S. Navy, either as an enlisted man or petty officer, or both, he shall, provided he is fifty years of age, by making application to the President, be placed on the retired list hereby created, with the rank held by him at the date of retirement; and he shall thereafter receive 75 per centum of the pay and allowances of the rank or rating upon which he was retired: Provided, That if said enlisted man or appointed petty officer had active war service in the Navy or in the Army or Marine Corps, either as volunteer or regular, during the war of the rebellion, such war service shall be computed as double time in computing the thirty years necessary to entitle him to be retired." The report says in part: "The object of the bill in question is to provide a retired list for enlisted men and petty officers in the Navy, a class of men who have heretofore been neglected, not on account of any lack of desert upon their part or intentional lack of consideration by Congress, but apparently because the circumstances of their service had not heretofore been such as to attract the public attention which in the case of the privates and petty officers, as well as the commissioned officers, of the Army and the officers of the Navy had already resulted in generous provision for their retirement after meritorious service, while the enlisted men and petty officers of our Navy, the one class of both our Army and naval service upon which the greatest strain is now being put, have been alone left unprotected. The provision suggested by this bill is not an especially generous one, and becomes operative only in extraordinary cases of continuous and creditable service in the Navy for thirty years, or of such slightly shorter period as double allowance for the time spent in service during the late war may involve. It is exactly similar in its provisions to the law providing for similar cases in the Army, and is approved by every branch of the naval service, especially by the commanding officers, who have no personal interest except in the morale of the Navy, and by the Navy Department, which has year after year recommended this provision, not merely as a recognition of long and faithful service in the Navy, but as the practical means of offering such inducements for continuous service and such incitement to a better esprit de corps among the enlisted men of the Navy as shall reduce the of late appalling number of desertions. . . . When it is recalled how large a proportion of those eligible are satisfied with their present duties and would prefer to remain in them at full pay rather than lose one-fourth of it by retirement, and when there is also taken into account the swift reduction by death of the number of those who at any time have spent more than thirty years in the service, it is seen that the expense involved will be even less than the low figure suggested."

The House Committee on Military Affairs have reported favorably the bill authorizing the President to place the name of Julius R. Frederick on the retired list of the Army, with the rank, pay and perquisites of 2d Lieutenant. Julius R. Frederick was one of the survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition, commanded by Lieut. (now Brig. Gen.) Greely. He accompanied Lieut. Lockwood on his "furest north" trip and made a gallant effort at the risk of his life to secure provisions stored at Baird Inlet. The bill proposes to recognize his services by placing Mr. Frederick on the retired list of the Army as a 2d Lieutenant.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have reported favorably the bill to authorize Comdr. E. S. Houston, U. S. N., to accept a portrait from the Emperor of Germany.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions on Tuesday authorized a favorable report on a service pension bill. It provides that all soldiers and sailors who served ninety days in the civil war shall receive a service pension of \$3 per month, which shall be increased by the addition of one cent per day for each day served over and above the ninety days. It is provided that this provision shall not interfere with any pension granted for disability. It is estimated that the passage of this bill would add thirty millions of dollars a year to pension expenditures.

The Senate has passed the joint resolution to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina. The Senate Committee on the Library have reported favorably the bill to authorize the erection of a statue of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg, Pa. The House Committee on the Library have reported favorably the bill which has passed the Senate to provide for the erection of a monument to Gen. Nathaniel Greene on the battlefield of Guilford Court House.

The House Committee on Military Affairs have reported favorably the resolution requesting the Secretary of War to transmit to the House of Representatives a list, prepared under the supervision of Gen. A. W. Greely, of publications relative to the battles, campaigns and military movements at or near Chattanooga, Tenn., and Chickamauga, Ga., from August to November, 1863.

S. 3,150—Mr. Dubois: To appoint Robert Platt, Lieutenant of the junior grade, U. S. Navy, not in the line of promotion, to the rank of Commander.

S. 3,181—Mr. Morrill (by request): To pension Annie J. Bassett, widow of Lieut. Comdr. Wesley W. Bassett, U. S. N., at the rate of \$20 per month, in lieu of \$8 now received.

The sub-committee of the House Naval Committee, which has been considering charges that mechanics employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard have been improperly discharged, agreed yesterday to report a resolution to the full committee favoring an investigation of the yard during the recess of Congress.

A favorable report has been made on the bill granting a pension to Catharine E. O'Brien, widow of George M. O'Brien, late Major of the 7th Iowa Cav. and Brigadier General of U. S. Volunteers.

NAVY PERSONNEL BILL.

The Sub-Committee on Personnel of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which last week voted to report a personnel bill to the full committee, has practically framed the measure which it is proposed to report to the full committee as soon as a meeting can be obtained with a quorum of the members in attendance. The bill is still undergoing daily changes in its details, but its general features have been decided upon. The bill will deal only with the seagoing corps of the Navy and the Marine Corps, leaving the Constructors, Civil Engineers and Professors of Mathematics provided for in a separate bill. The Meyer bill was made the basis of the provisions for the line officers, the Wilson bill is for those relating to the Engineer Corps, the Hall bill for the Medical Corps and the Fischer bill for the Pay Corps. The Marine Corps bill drawn by officers of that corps has been incorporated in the general measure. The entire bill is thus a composite structure in which an effort has been made to satisfy as far as possible the different interests of the different corps.

The provisions of the Meyer bill for removing the "hump" in the line and for the reserve list are retained. By removing from the line a fixed and certain number of officers every year through this reserved list it will be possible to maintain this healthy flow of promotion, and thus the creation of the "hump" in the future will be an impossibility. Substantial encouragement is given the Lieutenant Commanders and those in the lower grades of the line by an increase of two Rear Admirals, fifteen Captains and fifteen Commanders. As there is a loss of two Commodores there is a total gain of thirty in the command rank. This is practically advancing the promotion of the Lieutenant Commanders two years, independent of the promotion secured by the creation of the reserve list.

To the Medical Corps of the Navy has been given an increase of ten in number, and there has also been established a warrant grade for the apothecaries, who are hereafter to be known as pharmacists. Ten additional Paymasters are also provided for the Pay Corps. The age for entering the naval service has been increased. A change is made in the manner of renewing the bonds of the several Paymasters, for the custom which now prevails of examining the bonds every two years, while the sea cruise continues for a period of three years, often works great hardships and injustice to the pay officer.

The Engineer Corps is increased to 303 men, a gain of 105, but the change is to be made gradually, appointments being limited to 30 Assistant Engineers in any one year. As there will be about twelve vacancies a year, the substantial increase will be about eighteen. It will, therefore, take six or seven years to recruit the corps to the number allowed by this law. This progressive increase will enable the various scientific colleges throughout the country to establish courses of marine engineering. Provision is made whereby those colleges which shall establish such courses of engineering shall be furnished with a commissioned officer of the Engineer Corps, as professor of marine engineering. A new method of appointing cadets for the Engineer classes at the Naval Academy is provided for. The old cadet Engineer system has been practically re-established for the appointment of cadets to the Engineer classes and will hereafter rest with the Senators of the United States. It is believed that this will limit selection of Engineer cadets to young men who have some aptitude for the profession. The cadets from the Naval Academy and from the outside institutions are to compete for appointment as Engineer officers, after both have been at sea for a period of two years. The Bureau of Steam Engineering is changed to the title "Bureau of Engineering," and is hereafter to have charge of all the engineering appliances used on board ship, excluding torpedoes and gun carriages. At least twenty cadets are to be appointed to the Engineer Corps each year from civil life. It is proposed to establish at the New London naval station an engineer experiment and post graduate school, which is practically to be under the control of an officer of the Engineer Corps, a mechanical engineer of national repute and of a professor of engineering from one of the technological institutions.

To the Engineers of the Navy are given the pay of the line, grade for grade. It is provided, however, that all Engineer officers who served in the Civil War or who now are on the retired list, shall not suffer a reduction in any manner. The right of the several staff corps to command in their own departments, subject to the authority of the commanding officer, is distinctly recognized. The Army statutes upon this subject have been incorporated. The Captain of a vessel is to be invested with absolute and supreme authority, which is not to be delegated to others while he is capable of retaining command, or so long as he is actually on board ship.

The right of the several staff corps to positive rank and title is distinctly acknowledged. An official status is given the officers of the seagoing staff, and they are to be considered a component part of the naval service.

The pay of the machinists in the United States Navy has been raised. These artificers are to be given \$75 per month during the first five years of their enlistment and \$90 after the second five years of service.

The term of enlistment has been increased to four years, the right of worthy and efficient enlisted men to advancement to warrant and commission rank being absolutely recognized. Duty at the Navy Yards and at naval stations as Captains of the watch and shipkeepers must hereafter be given to enlisted men who by reason of long service and faithful conduct have won such recognition. An opening has been made whereby enlisted men can secure commissions in the naval service. In the case of the Engineers any enlisted man in that department who has served three years, and who is under 26 years of age, shall be permitted to compete for a commission with the academy and technological institution cadets. In the case of the line, the provision for the enlisted men is not quite so generous, but still there is an opening. In order to give these enlisted men some opportunity of winning commissions it is made permissible to order them to the Naval Academy for six months for a course of instructions, whereby they may be brought nearly on an equality with Annapolis cadets.

The Marine Corps is to consist of one Commandant, a Brigadier General, two Colonels, two Lieutenant Colonels, six Majors, 25 Captains, 25 1st and 25 2d Lieutenants, promotions, except to commandant, to be by seniority. Appointments to 2d Lieutenant shall be limited to naval cadets. Officers above the grade shall be subject to examination for promotion. Senior marine officers of fleets or squadrons shall have temporary rank and pay

one grade above their lineal rank. "Sec. 60. That the Adjutant and Inspector, Paymaster and Quartermaster of the Marine Corps shall have the rank and pay of Lieutenant Colonel; that vacancies occurring in the offices of Adjutant and Inspector and Paymaster shall be filled by selection from officers of the line of the Marine Corps, below the grade of Major, who have seen less than twenty years' service; and that hereafter, upon appointment, the Adjutant and Inspector, Paymaster and Quartermaster shall have the rank and pay of Major and after thirty years' service the rank and pay of Lieutenant Colonel: And provided, further, that vacancies in the grade of Quartermaster shall be filled by promotion by seniority from the Assistant Quartermasters on the active list, and that vacancies occurring in the grade of Assistant Quartermaster shall be filled by selection from line officers on the active list of said corps below the grade of Captain who have been not less than ten years in the service."

THE NAVY.

H. A. HERBERT, Secretary. WM. MCADOO, Asst. Secy.

NAVAL GAZETTE.

MAY 22.—Lieut. J. B. Blish ordered to the Bennington May 30.

Asst. Surg. A. B. Pusey, resignation accepted June 2. Surg. W. G. Farwell ordered to Marine Rendezvous Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Theodore F. Kane ordered before retiring board to meet at Washington Navy Yard May 28.

Commo. R. L. Phythian, John A. Howell, Capt. Geo. Dewey, Med. Dir. G. S. Beardsley and Dwight Dickinson ordered as members of board to examine Capt. T. Kane for retirement.

MAY 23.—Chaplain W. H. I. Reamey ordered to duty on board the Vermont June 4.

Chaplain C. H. Parks detached from the Vermont June 4 and ordered to the San Francisco per steamer leaving New York June 6.

MAY 25.—The following naval cadets are detached from the Naval Academy on June 5 and are ordered to report as follows: L. C. Palmer, C. L. Poor, F. B. Ridgely, K. G. Castleman, H. C. Mustin, E. McCauley, Jr.; D. M. Wood and R. Earle, to the New York June 22; P. Washington, C. E. Gilpin, W. T. Cluverius, J. L. Holden, H. S. Kimball, R. H. Robinson, A. Crenshaw, D. W. Knox and E. P. Jessop, to the Columbia June 22; G. B. Rice, C. L. Leiper, J. E. Roy, M. St. C. Ellis, L. I. Curtin, A. E. Kalbach, R. E. Walker and A. Bronson, Jr., to the Newark June 22; T. T. Craven, to the Indiana June 22; T. A. Kearney, C. M. Tozer, A. MacArthur, Jr., I. C. Wettengel, C. P. Burt, G. S. Lincoln and W. Wurtsbaugh, to the Philadelphia July 1; E. T. Fitzgerald and H. O. Bissett, to the receiving ship Franklin June 22 for the Texas; A. W. Marshall and W. L. Lathfield to the receiving ship Richmond June 22 for the Massachusetts.

Comdr. R. E. Impey to the War College June 1.

Comdr. G. E. Ide to the sixteenth lighthouse district June 1, and Inspector of that district July 1.

Comdr. A. J. Iverson detached from the sixteenth lighthouse district July 1, ordered home, settle accounts and await orders.

MAY 26.—Lieut. John Hood, detached from Branch Hydrographic Office, Baltimore, June 6, and ordered to Academy June 8.

P. A. Engr. H. Gage, ordered to Union Iron Works San Francisco, as assistant inspector of machinery.

Carpenter J. S. Waltemeyer, detached from Norfolk June 8, and ordered to League Island, June 10, in connection with the Massachusetts.

Cadet J. V. Klemann, detached from the New York and ordered to Indiana.

Cadet K. M. Bennett, detached from the Raleigh and ordered to Indiana.

Cadet F. H. Brumby, detached from the Cincinnati and ordered to Indiana.

Cadet J. E. Walker, detached from the Columbia and ordered to Indiana.

Cadets H. Laning, P. M. Bannon, J. J. Raby, N. E. Hall, M. J. McCormack, R. Z. Johnston, F. D. Karst, J. P. Morton, detached from the Philadelphia, and ordered to the Independence temporarily in connection with the Oregon.

MAY 28.—Lieut. H. H. Whittlesey, to Bureau of Navigation, June 8.

P. A. Engr. C. E. Rommel, from New York Navy Yard, June 4, to the Alliance, June 6.

Chief Engr. W. H. Norman, from the Alliance, June 6, to the Marion by steamer of June 10.

P. A. Engr. J. M. Pickrell, from the Marion, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Carpenter A. W. Massey, to appear before retiring board, June 2, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

Lewis J. Connelly and F. T. Applegate, appointed Acting Gunners.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

MAY 27.—Lieut. Samuel C. Lemley, U. S. N., to be Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with the rank of Captain, for four years from June 4, 1896.

P. A. Engr. Albert B. Willits to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from March 28, 1896, subject to examination, vice Chief Engr. Albert W. Morley, retired.

Asst. Engr. William W. Bush to be a Passed Assistant Engineer from March 28, 1896, vice P. A. Engr. Albert B. Willits, promoted.

Surg. William G. Farwell to be a Medical Inspector in the Navy from Feb. 28, 1896, vice Med. Insp. Thos. N. Penrose, promoted.

Surg. John C. Wise to be a Medical Inspector in the Navy from March 20, 1896, vice Med. Insp. Edward Kershner, dismissed.

P. A. Surg. James D. Gatewood to be a Surgeon in the Navy from Feb. 28, 1896, vice Surg. William G. Farwell, promoted.

P. A. Surg. Oliver Diehl to be a Surgeon in the Navy from March 20, 1896, vice Surg. John C. Wise, promoted.

William M. Wheeler, of New York, and Robert S. Blakeman, of Connecticut, to be Assistant Surgeons in the Navy to fill vacancies.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In order to simplify the establishment of light guns, M. S. Mercury, instead of having three five-barreled and one two-barreled Gardners and one five-barreled Nordenfeli, is in future to carry four five-barreled one two-barreled Gardners; while the Beagle and Nymph, which each carry two five-barreled Nordenfeli and two two-barreled Gardners, are to be supplied with two five-barreled and two two-barreled Gardners.

Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn returned last week from Owensboro, Ky., where he went to inspect the plant which is manufacturing corn-pith cellulose for the battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky. This industry has developed to a wonderful extent, and it is the intention of the promoters of the enterprise to establish plants through the West. It has been found that the corn stalk proper, when mixed with oil, is an excellent food for cattle, and the corn-pith is the product used for cellulose. About sixty tons of the material will be used for the two battleships, and it has been determined to employ it also for the battleships which it is expected will be authorized at this session.

Secretary Herbert will not advertise for bids for the construction of a torpedo cruiser in accordance with the act of June 30, 1890, appropriating \$350,000 for a vessel of 750 tons displacement, having a speed of not less than 23 knots per hour. The Department at the time was unable to find any one willing to build a ship in accordance with the provisions of this act and the money has remained unexpended in the Treasury Department. Since he began his emergency preparations coincident with the new departure in the administration's policy with regard to Venezuela Secretary Herbert has been strengthening the Navy as much as possible, and in line with this course he gave consideration to the act authorizing the construction of the vessel above referred to. The matter was referred to the chiefs of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and Steam Engineering, and it is their report which has caused the Secretary to abandon the idea of building the vessel unless Congress agrees to make certain modifications in the act authorizing her. The question referred to the bureau by the Secretary was as to what modifications, if any, should be made in the plans and specifications prepared for her construction in order that an efficient vessel might be built. The report of the bureau states that a vessel of this class can now be built at a very much lower price than was possible at the date of the act of June 30, 1890. They are of the opinion that there is a possibility that if again advertised bids might be received for such a craft at a price within the limit fixed by the act. The bureau also submitted these three alternative propositions, neither of which can be adopted by the Department without the consent of Congress: That the limit of cost be increased to \$400,000, thus providing for the construction of a vessel of 750 tons displacement and 23 knots speed. That the speed requirement be reduced from 23 to 22 knots, thus providing for a torpedo cruiser of 750 tons displacement and 22 knots speed, with limit of cost fixed at \$350,000. That the displacement be reduced from 750 tons to 350 tons, the limit of cost reduced to \$300,000, and the speed increased to 25 knots. It is not expected that Secretary Herbert will take any action in the matter at present, but will submit a recommendation to Congress in his next annual report.

A gun carriage exploded in the central powder magazine of the French ironclad Admiral Duperré at Toulon recently, blowing out the magazine door to a distance of 30 feet. The magazine was closely packed with three tons of explosive shells, but no further harm was done. The crew of the vessel stood to quarters and pumped water into the magazine, while Adm. de Cuverville went in to find what had happened, all expecting to be blown up.

The vessels of the North Atlantic squadron under Adm. Bence, at New York, which went to sea for maneuvers early in the week some fifty miles off Sandy Hook, returned to the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., May 27, having spent three days in practical exercises with small arms, signals and torpedoes.

The Concord was placed out of commission at Mare Island May 27.

The following have been admitted as cadets to the Naval Academy: R. L. Berry, 6th Kentucky; John A. Spillman, 3d Virginia; Charles P. Snyder, 3d West Virginia; E. O. Cresop, 1st Florida; W. B. Ferguson, Jr., 9th N. C.; B. E. Russell, 2d Wisconsin; John M. Sloan, Jr., 6th Maryland; C. A. Gardiner, 6th Illinois; J. H. Comfort, 11th Missouri; C. R. Kear, 5th Ohio; G. B. Landenberger, 5th Pennsylvania; Hugo W. Osterhaus, 2d Virginia; E. P. Svarz, 12th Texas; Phil Kearney, 4th Missouri; Stanley Woods, 1st Illinois; J. R. DeFrees, 18th Illinois; S. H. R. Doyle, 7th South Carolina; R. G. Rhea, 2d Kentucky; H. K. Cage, 1st Texas; J. G. Church, 8th Ohio; H. C. Cooke, 4th Virginia; H. B. Miles, Wyoming; E. E. Scanton, 18th Ohio; W. H. Shea, 20th New York; R. P. Zogbaum, Jr., 8th New York; Louis A. Cox, Jr., 2d Pennsylvania; William McEntee, 3d Minnesota; E. S. Jackson, 11th Pennsylvania.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. M. Bence. Address as noted under vessels.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. W. Watson (p. a.) At Honolulu. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALBATROSS (F. C. ves.), Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser (d.) Left Mare Island, Cal., May 26 for San Francisco.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. a.) Address all mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Her presence being no longer needed there, expects to sail any day for San Francisco.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At Newport News, Va. Address at that place.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Key West, Fla. Address mail there.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. G. W. Pigman (p. a.) At Mare Island, Cal.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley (cadet practice vessel.) Annapolis, Md.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (n. a.) At Chin Kiang, China.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. Thomas Perry (n. a. s.) At Buenos Ayres. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (n. a.) Left Nagasaki, Japan, May 24 for Yokohama.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, N. Y. Address there.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. F. W. Dickins (Training-ship.) Newport, R. I.

CUSHING (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Roy C. Smith (n. d.) At Washington, D. C.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (n. a.) Left Chefoo May 20 for Yokohama, Japan.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat) (n. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At Washington, D. C.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Training-ship.) The itinerary of the cruise of the Enterprise is as follows: Leave Boston May 23; arrive Horta, Fayall, June 13, leave June 18; arrive Queens-town, Ireland, June 29, leave July 6; arrive Southampton, England, July 9, leave July 15; arrive Antwerp, Belgium, July 18, leave July 23; arrive Lisbon, Portugal, Aug. 5, leave Aug. 10; arrive Madeira Aug. 15, leave Aug. 21; arrive Penobscot Bay Sept. 25. Address care B. F. Stevens, agent, 4 Trafalgar square, London, N. W., until July 27, inclusive (from May 23). After July 27, care Board Comrs. Mass. Nautical Training School, State House, Boston, Mass.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) Was at Havre, France, on May 26. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England. Following is the itinerary of her summer cruise: Arrive Havre May 20, leave May 30; arrive Lisbon June 17, leave June 27; arrive Funchal July 5, leave July 12; arrive Las Palmas, Canary Islands, July 16, leave for Gardiner's Bay, L. I., July 26.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At New York. To act as dispatch vessel for fleet under Adm. Bence.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship.) Comdr. C. E. Clark. At Mare Island, Cal.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. Robley D. Evans (n. a. s.) At New York Navy Yard. To be ready to leave about June 1.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary. At Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Ensenda May 15. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. Edw. S. Houston (n. a.) Sailed for Kobe, Japan, May 26 from Newchwang.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowninshield (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell (n. a.) Is cruising about Turkish coast, with headquarters at Smyrna. At Alexandretta.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. a.) At Paipa, Peru. Address mail care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Erie, Pa., where mail should be addressed.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (n. a.) (Flagship.) At Cronstadt, Russia, attending coronation of Czar. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. a.) At San Francisco, Cal., May 18. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. W. Reisinger (n. a.) At Tien-Tsin, China.

MONONGAHELA, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. White. Annapolis, Md. Practice ship for Naval Cadets.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. N. Ludlow (p. a.) At Seattle, Wash. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will proceed to Mare Island, Cal.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis (n. a.) At Tompkinsville, S. I. Address there.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. C. Cornwell. At New York Navy Yard. Expects to join other vessels of squadron off Staten Island by June 1.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Tompkinsville, S. I. Address there.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (n. a.) (Flagship.) Left Chefoo, China, May 20, for Vladivostock.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. a.) (Flagship.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. A. R. Couden (n. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, S. I. Address there. Will sail about June 11 for Charleston, S. C., to instruct Naval Militia.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. C. M. Chester. At League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field. (Public Marine School.) The itinerary is as follows: Left New London, Conn., May 20 on her summer cruise; arrive Queenstown June 20; leave Queenstown cruise is as follows: Leave New London, Conn., May June 27, arrive Havre July 2; leave Havre July 9, arrive Southampton July 10; leave Southampton July 17, arrive Lisbon July 27; leave Lisbon Aug. 3, arrive Gibraltar Aug. 8; leave Gibraltar Aug. 15, arrive Madeira Aug. 22; leave Madeira Aug. 31, arrive home Sept. 30. The address after leaving New London will be: School ship St. Mary's, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (n. a.) At Mersina May 26.

SARATOGA, Lieut. Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. school-ship.) Address Philadelphia, Pa.

STILETTO, torpedo boat, Lieut. H. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I.

TERROR, monitor, Capt. P. F. Harrington. At New York Navy Yard. It is thought she will be ready to leave about June 1.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. H. Knox (n. d.) At Mare Island. Address, care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore (n. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (n. a.) At Chemulpo, Korea.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

The cutter Grant was at Port Townsend, Wash., on May 20, about to start on her voyage to Bering Sea for the summer cruise. She was to take all Department messages to date for the fleet, and also seven naval cadets for assignment among the vessels of the Bering Sea fleet. Following is a list of the cutter Grant's officers: Captain, Jefferson A. Slamm; 1st Lieutenant, K. M. Perry, executive officer; 1st Lieutenant, F. A. Levis, navigating officer; 2d Lieutenant, G. G. Berry, ordnance officer; Chief Engineer, H. C. Burrows; 1st Assistant Engineer, Levin T. Jones; 2d Assistant Engineer, George M. de Ramer; Boatsman, C. Johnson; Gunner, G. Willis; Carpenter, F. D. Cook.

Orders: 2d Lieut. F. H. Dimmick, placed on waiting orders.

Examining board for examination of 3d Lieut. A. L. Gamble, dissolved.

Capt. O. C. Hamlet and 3d Lieut. A. L. Gamble, to resume duty on Chase.

Capt. C. A. Abbey, to temporary duty at Boston, in connection with the Life-Saving Service.

The Windom is at Baltimore after a satisfactory run at New Orleans. She will be placed in commission in about a month.

The Boutwell is at Charleston, S. C.

1st Lieut. O. S. Willey, 1st Lieut. F. G. F. Wadsworth and Capt. W. H. Hand, have reported their arrival in Washington to the Treasury Department.

3d Lieut. Aaron L. Gamble, of Indiana, on May 26 was nominated to be a 2d Lieutenant, to succeed D. J. Ainsworth, promoted.

TURRETS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Advocates of inclined turrets intend to make a strong fight for the adoption of their choice as features of the battleships to be authorized at this session of Congress. Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn has altered the model of the experimental turret recently fired at the Indian Head Proving Ground from a vertical into an inclined type. With this design he proposes to demonstrate to the authorities the many advantages possessed by this type of turret over that now in service. This question will be raised in connection with the recommendations by the Walker board in its report on the armament for the new ships. Under its recommendations the four 13-inch guns are to be mounted in pairs in two single turrets, one located forward and the other aft. It is these turrets which will be a matter of considerable discussion between the several bureaus of the Navy Department during the next few months and in it the old question of the comparative value of vertical and inclined turrets will be revived.

When the original designs for the battleships of the Indiana class were completed they called for inclined turrets. On the ground of insufficient room for the gun crew Comdr. Folger, who was at the time Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, secured the consent of the Secretary looking to a change from inclined to the vertical type. It was also urged that the armor manufacturers would have to go to a great deal of trouble and expense in order to manufacture plates for the inclined structure, when they could without difficulty turn out armor for the vertical turrets, and that great delay would ensue. This, in the opinion of the then Secretary of the Navy, was sufficient to overbalance the advantages claimed for the inclined type. Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn proposes to show that there is plenty of space in the interior of the inclined turret for the men to operate the guns and perform all other work in connection with their efficient operation. Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn says that in view of the present advance in armor manufacture there ought to be no difficulty in turning out the shape of plates that the inclined type of turret will require.

In accordance with the orders of the Navy Department Lieut. N. E. Mason, in charge of the Indian Head Proving Ground, made a careful examination of the experimental turret after its test and the report of his inspection was received Tuesday. Three shots were fired at the 15-inch Harveyized nickel-steel plate fitted to the structure, the last being a Johnson fluid compressed steel armor-piercing shot, which, fitted with a soft steel cap, perforated the plate, smashed a great portion of the interior of the turret and some of the cast iron plates in the rear. The first two shots had no appreciable effect on the turret. The Johnson shell, after getting through the plate, broke up, the largest piece entering through the covering plate on the rear side of the turret, piercing the backing and fracturing the rear cast iron plate. The plate was forced in slightly on the target structure. The wooden backing in the rear of impact was carried away and badly squeezed and splintered. A portion of plating behind the backing was folded back and completely wrecked. The covering plates in the rear of the impact were twisted and ruptured badly, being split and bent back to a distance above the impact three feet to the left and two feet to the right. Portions of the channel beam forming the structure in the rear of the impact, three feet long, were ripped off and thrown to the rear, one portion landing on the opposite side of the turret and another being driven in the hole made by the head of the shell as it passed into the backing. The vertical covering plates directly in the rear and on the opposite side of the turret from impact contained eighteen holes and numerous deep gouges and other marks of flying fragments. The turret structure over an area of four square feet where the fragments struck was badly wrecked. A 15-inch cast iron plate was badly cracked and wrecked, two large pieces of the plate being thrown to the rear. The report states that the turret structure as a whole shows no sign of deformation either by measurement or examination. If a shell should by any possibility ever enter a turret on board of one of the battleships the men inside would have small chance of escaping without loss of life or injury. It is very unlikely, however, that a shell would be able to strike a turret plate with 2,000 feet per second, the velocity necessary to penetrate it, as the distance at which a battle would take place between two battleships would be about half a mile, while at the Proving Ground the plate was only 359 feet away from the gun when fired at. During the Chinese-Japanese war a turret was penetrated by a shell which caused terrible damage to the men and to the structure itself.

At a trial of a 12-inch armor-piercing Carpenter shell at Sandy Hook on May 22, the shot, it is reported, penetrated 13½ inches of nickel steel armor and six inches of oak backing, and was recovered from the sand uninjured. The shot demonstrated, it is believed, that the 16-inch gun need not be built at present. The projectile weighed 1,100 pounds. The muzzle velocity and the distance are not given, but they were so regulated as to make the impact equal to a range of one mile.

THE STATE TROOPS.

UNLAWFUL MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

We are pleased to learn that at last action has been taken to prevent the open violation of section 147, Military Code of New York, which prohibits the assembly of unauthorized bodies with firearms. For months an armed organization known as the 1st Regt. of Irish Volunteers has paraded openly. It is supported by the Clann-na-Gael, being one of many, and obtains its rifles from supplies for sale by the United States government. The volunteers are uniformed very similar to the N. G. N. Y. Of course, those at its head set up the usual claim to being organized to support the United States, etc., but if the men in its ranks are fired with such patriotism they have the Army and National Guard to enlist in. To allow an organization of this character to have practically all the privileges of the National Guard is not only a violation of law, but it is an injustice to the Guard and a menace to the public safety. The gentlemen who had independence enough to invite the attention of the Police Commissioners to the violations of the Military Code in question were Brig. Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, 1st Brigade, and Lieut. R. G. Butler, Co. A, Twenty-second Regt. An attempt will probably be made to evade the law on the ground that one or two of the companies were organized before par. 147 was passed. The claim may also be made that the rifles carried are disabled. Any attempts to evade the law should be promptly suppressed for once and for all. Boston has had a similar experience with the "Sarsfield Guards," who paraded in violation to the State law. One Murphy, of that organization, carried an old musket which had been so disabled that it could not be discharged. He was arrested and the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the verdict of guilty which was returned in the Superior Criminal Court against him shall stand. The court held that it is within the police powers of the Legislature to regulate the bearing arms so as to forbid unauthorized drills and parades, and that the act granting the right of the people to bear arms for the common defense does not include the right to associate together as a military organization or to drill and parade with arms in cities and towns, unless authorized to do so by law. All the officers of the Irish Volunteers wear the insignia of rank of National Guard officers, and this is a legal offense which can be and should be punished under the law. In fact, the parade of this organization with arms even indoors is a violation of law. It behooves the military authorities of the State to look into the matter, as well as the police department. The arms in possession of the Irish Volunteers are purchased from condemned supplies of the United States government. They are the Green breech-loading rifles with bayonet. The caliber is .54.

INSPECTIONS AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK, N. Y.

Squadron A, Maj. Roe, and the 1st Signal Corps, Capt. Hedge, of the New York Guard, were inspected at Van Cortlandt Park on the afternoon of May 23, and the 2d Battery at the same place on May 25. Squadron A left its armory about 9 o'clock A. M. on May 23 and arrived at the park by an easy march at noon. After a few close order movements the squadron picketed its horses in the rear of the old mansion and rested for dinner. The Signal Corps, under Capt. Hedge, arrived a few minutes before the squadron, having left its armory at 8 o'clock A. M. Before dinner the signalmen performed a short drill in platoon movements and also in circling. Insp. Gen. F. C. McLewee and his assistants, Col. J. J. Greene and Maj. F. R. Lee, with Sergt. J. G. Jansen, 1st Battery, as orderly, were on the ground long before the arrival of the troops.

The Signal Corps was the first to take the field after dinner with 32 officers and men present. This was the first mounted inspection of the corps and its appearance at the park was voluntary. The command went through the saber and pistol drill and movement in close order very handsomely, and it was evident it had put in some good work in this respect. It finally formed for the charge, and here a great lack of judgment was shown. The corps were ordered to charge straight toward the spectators in front of the mansion, only some 250 yards distant from the point of rest, and at the charge it was found impossible to check a number of the horses, who dashed in among men, women and children, and but for some of the park police, who anticipated what was coming, there would have been serious accidents. The corps made a second charge, this time towards Broadway, and even here a number of them dashed out on the roadway, to the danger of running down persons passing. With such ample room as the parade at Van Cortlandt affords there is no excuse for such risks. Practice in flag signaling followed, six stations being established.

When Squadron A took the field under Maj. Roe, Troop 1, under Capt. Badgley, came in from the left, and Troop 2, Capt. Bridgman, from the right. Both troops were in column of fours, each parading 4 platoons of 16 files, and made a splendid appearance. Line was very handsomely formed for review by Gen. McLewee, and after the party had passed around the line "Platoons right" was handsomely executed and the command passed in review at a walk, trot, and finally at a gallop. The distances between platoons, and the fronts were most accurately kept, while the turns were finely made, and the appearance of the fine body of horsemen won the admiration of all the onlookers. Following the review came the muster, which resulted as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
F. S. and N. C. S.	17	0	17
Troop 1.	74	1	75
Troop 2.	72	3	75
Total.	163	4	167

A close order drill and a drill in extended order followed, both executed in a manner that could hardly be improved upon, save the exception of a few green horses, which cannot be expected to display the same docility and training of horses drilled daily. The charge was admirably executed, the horses being controlled with great dexterity. Lieut. Halpin and a trooper sustained minor injuries. The charge ended the evolutions of the day for the squadron, who departed for their armory about 6 o'clock. The Signal Corps gave a short exhibition of mounted games in which very commendable skill was shown, and then left on their return march.

Meanwhile an advance party of the 2d Battery, under 1st Sergt. Muhlfeld, had unloaded the camp equipage from the battery wagon, pitched the tents and when Capt. Wilson with the main body arrived the camp was in perfect order and an inviting supper prepared. Stable and park guards were detailed and the strict routine of the State camp observed. Reveille was at 5 A. M. There were battery drills Sunday morning and in the afternoon a mounted battery drill and review before

Gen. Howard Carroll was given in the presence of several thousand spectators. It proved a splendid exhibition, especially the loading and firing.

The enterprise of the battery in giving its time voluntarily to gain the advantages of outdoor instruction at Van Cortlandt cannot be too highly praised, especially as the money for this important instruction all came out of the battery's treasury. The result of the muster which was made by Gen. McLewee and his assistants on Monday morning, May 25, was as follows: Present, 79; absent, 3; total, 82. Last year the figures were: Present, 80; absent, 9; total, 89.

Among the many military spectators present on Saturday and Sunday were Capt. F. D. Garretty and Lieut. R. H. Patterson, U. S. A.; Col. Chauncey, Lieut. Col. Neftel, Maj. Jarvis and Maj. Ridabock, 8th Regt.; Col. Appleton, Lieut. Col. Kipp, Capt. Landon, Lieut. Mazet, Adjts. Folsom and Falls, 7th Regt.; Adjts. Bates, Capt. Whittle and Lieut. Brue, 71st Regt.; Maj. Lorgan and Lieut. Graff, 9th Regt.; Lieuts. Smith, Banks, Paine, De Russy and Adjts. Wainwright, 12th Regt.; Col. Camp, Adjts. Treadwell and Daly and Lieut. Ringer, 22d Regt.; Col. Sanger and Rupert, General Staff, and ex-Insp. Gen. Schaeffer. Quite a number of the military men rode bicycles, the most commanding figure in roomy bloomers being Col. Chauncey.

14th N. Y.—COL. HARRY W. MICHELL.

The thirty-fifth anniversary of the muster in of the 14th N. Y. into the United States service was celebrated on Saturday evening, May 23, 1896, by a review tendered to Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East. The presentation of long-service and 100 per cent. duty medals was made, also regimental parade and the annual salute to the old colors that were carried by the "Fighting 14th" through many a hard fought and bloody battle. This was the first review held by this regiment since they have entered their new armory, and it proved highly creditable, not that the affair was faultless, for a number of errors were noticed, but that the progress made by the regiment in appearance, discipline and general efficiency is something they may well be proud of. Previous to the review formation a squad of men from Co. A gave an exhibition bayonet drill under command of Capt. William C. Noble. They executed every movement in a manner that could not be excelled and which proved that Capt. Noble has spared no pains to make them proficient. A drill in the loading and firing was also excellent. At the conclusion of this feature of the evening the Adjutant's call was sounded and the battalion formed in an excellent manner and was turned over to Maj. Tobey and Gillon in splendid shape. The men presented a neat and soldierly appearance. The battalions were equalized into five commands of sixteen files each. The regimental formation for review was in line and was excellently made and turned over to Col. Michell, who at once gave the command, "Prepare for review." Ranks were opened in a decidedly snappy manner and Gen. Ruger and staff, accompanied, of course, by the Colonel and staff, made the rounds. No attempt seemed to have been made to keep step with the music by the reviewing party. During the review the men were perfectly steady. Previous to the salute to Gen. Ruger "To the color" was sounded, and the war veterans, about 90 strong, marched in and took position facing the line, carrying the old battle flags. The regiment presented arms and the band rendered "Auld Lang Syne" in a manner that inspired patriotism in every heart, after which they took post on the right of the line and formed in a column of four companies under command of Capt. Ramon Cardona. The regiment formed column of companies and, headed by the veterans, passed in review in splendid shape. The distances were accurate and with the exception of one or two companies the alignments were faultless. The salutes of the officers were not up to the usual standard. After the review was completed and the veterans dismissed parade followed and all the way through was a very creditable ceremony. The manual was excellent. Lieut. Col. Klein took the parade. Before dismissing the long-service and 100 per cent. duty medals were presented and Co. F, Capt. John F. Carroll, was called to the front and center and presented with the Rice banner by Chaplain Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D., for the greatest number of marksmen. The guests were entertained in a hospitable manner. Among the many military guests present were Brig. Gen. James McLeer, 2d Brigade; Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham, A. G., 2d Brigade; Maj. George D. Russell, Capt. F. R. Wismer and W. I. Taylor, Lieuts. Stewart and Ashley and Adjts. Pierson and Van Kleek, of the 13th; Col. Smith and Capt. Wells, of the 23d; Col. Eddy, Maj. Eddy, Adjts. Barnes, of the 4th; Capt. H. S. Raquin, 3d Battery, and ex-Lieut. Col. S. C. Clobridge, formerly of the 14th. It being Saturday night, dancing, though of short duration, was enjoyed by all.

NEW JERSEY.

Gatling Gun Co. A, of East Orange, N. J., paraded for annual inspection on the evening of May 15. The inspecting officer was Lieut. Col. Charles Boltwood, of the 1st Brigade Staff, assisted by Capt. Allan Wallace, an aid on the Brigade Staff. The company books and papers, Quartermaster's room, locker room, Gatling guns, etc., were found to be in first-class order. The company made a fine showing and turned out three commissioned officers, six Sergeants, five Corporals, fifty-nine privates, total seventy-three, obtaining 100 per cent. One member came from Mechanicsville, in the northern part of New York State, another from Hartford, Conn., and another from Fall River, Mass. The inspecting officer complimented Capt. Fish very highly on the appearance of the command. The following members have a 100 per cent. mark, not having missed a drill during the drill season: Capt. William L. Fish, Lieut. W. B. Adams, Lieut. O. H. Condit, Q. M. Sergt. D. L. Pierson, Sergts. C. H. Sleight, L. H. Wickware, Corp. A. Russell, Privs. Walter Bartleman, E. H. Condit, Franklin De Vausney, G. A. Kennedy, George MacKellar, Albert Morris, P. W. Stevens and Frederick Trowbridge.

IOWA.

Adjts. Gen. Wright, of Iowa, announces that Maj. C. D. Ham and S. E. Clapp have been duly elected and commissioned in the 1st Regt. The undress cap prescribed for officers of the U. S. Army has been adopted and officers must provide themselves with same by Jan. 1 next. A school of instruction in small arms practice will be established upon the State rifle range near Cedar Rapids on Tuesday, June 2, 1896, and continue until 5 P. M. of Friday, June 12, 1896. As the purpose of this school will be instruction in the art of military shooting company commanders are directed to select such men as

will be most competent to coach their commands. A programme of drills for camp has been formulated which include drills by battalion in closed and extended order, by regiment in close and extended order, outpost and advance guard drill. No exercises other than those of strictly military character will be attempted during the tour of camp duty.

All the organizations in the brigade of Rhode Island Militia will have a field day this year, probably in the fall. That of the 1st Machine Gun Battery will be held Saturday, July 4, when the battery will start on its march to camp. Maj. Frank H. Harcourt, Inspector of Rifle Practice on the staff of Brig. Gen. Kendall, has resigned. His successor as Inspector will be Capt. Irving W. Young, at present assistant.

Capt. George W. Rand, of Co. F, 7th N. Y., has severed his connection with the St. James Hotel, New York, and has accepted a position in the "New Amsterdam," at Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street.

Col. Corryell, 12th Regt., Penn. N. G., has issued the following statement of the average attendance at drills for the month of April, 1896:

Company.	Rank.	Av. Att.	Sergts.	Corps.
Co. A, Capt. Barber.	4	42.0	4.8	6.3
Co. B, Capt. Sweeley.	8	31.2	3.5	5.2
Co. C, Capt. Straub.	1	46.5	4.7	6.7
Co. D, Capt. Updegraff.	2	46.3	4.7	5.5
Co. E, Capt. Clement.	7	36.8	2.7	6.0
Co. F, Capt. Gearhart.	3	42.5	3.8	7.2
Co. G, Capt. Russell.	6	38.8	4.2	4.9
Co. H, Capt. Smith.	5	39.2	4.2	6.4
Total average.		40.4	4.0	6.6

The Colonel commanding congratulates the officers and enlisted men of Co. C, Milton, Pa., for their excellent average attendance.

CONNECTICUT.

G. O. No. 9, A. G. O., announces the figure of merit of each organization of the Connecticut N. G. for the month of April, 1896. The 1st Regt. is rated 92.21; 2d Regt., 95.11; 3d Regt., 91.73; 4th Regt., 87.67; Brigade Signal Corps, 93.60; M. G. Bat., 96.43; Bat. A, 87.63; Naval Battn., 88.19. Changes in the commissioned officers of the C. N. G. are announced as follows: Resigned and discharged, Capt. T. D. Bailey, Co. E, 2d Regt.; Maj. Fred A. Fox, 3d Regt. Promoted and appointed, 1st Regt., 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Mahoney, appointed Captain Co. H, Hartford; 2d Lieut. Wm. A. Sparks, appointed 1st Lieutenant, and Sergt. Wm. J. Collins, appointed 2d Lieutenant, same company; 4th Regt., Corp. F. S. Hubbard, appointed 1st Lieutenant, Co. I, Winsted; 2d Lieut. H. H. Betts, appointed 1st Lieutenant, Co. D, Norwalk, and 1st Sergt. James A. Smith, appointed 2d Lieutenant, Co. D, Naval Battn., Seaman Sam'l F. Punderos, 1st Division, New Haven, appointed Ordnance Officer of the battalion, with rank of Lieutenant (J. G.); Nathaniel W. Bishop, of Bridgeport, appointed Paymaster, with rank of Lieutenant (J. G.); Lieut. (J. G.) Daniel M. Goodridge, appointed Lieutenant, commanding 1st Division; Ensign Frank S. Cornwell, of New Haven, appointed Lieutenant (J. G.), 1st Division; Boatswain's Mate, 2d class, Stephen D. Baker, appointed Ensign, 1st Division; Seaman Fredk. L. Averill, appointed Ensign, 1st Division, all with rank from April 16, 1896. The May parades of the Guard are nearly completed. The weather has been unusually fine and qualifications with rifle and revolver very satisfactory. The City Battn. of New Haven, 2d Regt., was reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief on May 27. The court of inquiry on the 2d Separate Co. (colored) of Hartford was in session on May 25 and 26.

7th N. Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

Co. F, 7th N. Y., Capt. Rand, has again won the O'Donohue trophy for shooting at Creedmoor, as it has done for a number of years past. The trophy is awarded to the company attaining the highest figure of merit based on attendance and volley firing only at Creedmoor at 100, 200 and 300 yards at man-figure targets, hits on figure only to count. The percentages of each company in the regiment is as follows:

Co.	Per Cent. Attendance.	Per Cent. Score.	Figure of Merit.	Relative Standing.
A	91.21	47.71	69.46	7
B	100	49.38	74.69	2
C	97.92	49.47	73.69	4
D	92.71	43.03	67.87	8
E	85.71	36.53	61.12	10
F	100	50.10	75.05	1
G	88.54	46.94	67.74	9
H	100	49.17	74.58	3
I	96.88	47.74	72.31	6
K	97.89	48.28	73.00	5

The regiment will proceed to Van Cortlandt Park on the morning of Saturday, June 6, for instruction in extended order.

Col. Herbert L. Satterlee, of Gov. Morton's staff, of New York, has been appointed Fleet Captain of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.

69th N. Y.—COL. G. M. SMITH.

The 69th N. Y. was mustered and inspected in its armory on the evening of May 26 by Insp. Gen. McLewee and his assistants, and made the best showing in its history in percentage of attendance, while the general appearance of the regiment was far superior to anything seen in the command for many years. Out of 534 officers and men on the roll 517 were present, which left only 17 absent. Co. C, Capt. O'Connell; Co. G, Capt. Duffy, and Co. I, Capt. Healy, had 100 per cent. present. The figures in detail are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
F. and S.	11	0	11
N. S. Staff.	10	0	10
Co. A.	66	4	70
Co. B.	60	3	63
Co. C.	70	0	70
Co. D.	65	4	69
Co. E.	51	5	56
Co. G.	53	0	53
Co. I.	62	0	62
Co. K.	69	1	70
Total.	517	17	534

The figures for the past six years are as follows:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
1895.	326	45	371
1894.	335	64	399
1893.	503	168	671
1892.	682	145	827
1891.	717	162	879
1890.	758	156	914

*The command was a battalion.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

We have received a bound copy of the report of Adj. Gen. McAlpin, of New York, for 1895, which is one of the most interesting documents issued from General Headquarters for a long time. We hope to notice it further another week.

Gov. Morton, of New York, within the past few days, has signed the Sanger bill amending the military code. The most important amendment is that the city of New York shall pay for all repairs to State armories in that city. It makes provision for an assistant hospital steward for each battalion, a Commissary Sergeant for each company, and provides that marshals appointed by delinquency courts receive \$2 a day. Each troop of cavalry and battery of artillery shall be allowed \$1,500 for drill purposes. The board of supervisors of counties containing signal service corps shall furnish quarters for them. There shall be an armorer and engineer for brigade headquarters, and an assistant engineer for an armory when the commanding officer of a brigade shall deem it necessary. The amendment allowing the rank of Captain to Regimental Adjutants and Quartermasters has also become a law.

Lieut. Lembke, of the 1st Signal Corps, gave a dinner to the members of his command on May 28, which proved very enjoyable affair.

Junior Lieut. Charles H. Howland, of the Providence R. I. Naval Reserves, has resigned on account of the pressure of business. Lieut. Howland was the organizer of the company and has taken great interest in its development.

The State Board of Examiners appointed to select an improved repeating rifle for the National Guard of New York met May 23 at 17 Adams street, Brooklyn. The experts on the Savage, Briggs-Kneeland, Burton, Winchester, Blake and Putnam guns were each given an opportunity of testing the "blocking" of his contestants' weapons. The tests occupied several hours and the board declined to give the result of the tests until after their formal report is made. The board has adjourned for one month. It is understood the board will devote considerable time in the interim to making private individual experiments with the weapons under consideration.

The officers of the 1st Regt., Mass. Vol. Militia, of Boston, Col. Mathews, have unanimously voted to tender an escort to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on the day of their departure for Europe, June 29.

A new trophy for cavalry rifle competition has been received at headquarters from Col. G. F. Hall, I. G. R. P. of Massachusetts. The trophy consists of three streamers of heavy yellow silk, fastened to the color staff by a silver band, carrying upon one side the words, "Commonwealth of Massachusetts," and upon the other, "State Cavalry Trophy." It goes to Troop F, the winning team for this year. The trophy was designed by Col. Hall.—Boston Globe.

The annual field day, banquet and election of officers in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company at Boston will be held on June 1.

The State Fencibles Battn. of Philadelphia celebrated the eighty-third anniversary of the organization of the

corps on May 26. There was a parade, after which a banquet was held. The appeal for funds to rebuild the armory is reported to be meeting with great success.

The annual muster and inspection of the 1st Troop of New Jersey was held at Roseville on Saturday, May 23, at 3 P. M. The inspection was made by Lieut. Col. Charles Boltwood, Inspector, assisted by Capt. Allen B. Wallace. Every member was present, except one sick in bed and two who are abroad. The annual field day exercises will be held on May 30 at Montrose Park, South Orange, at 2 P. M.

There seems to be a great deal of unnecessary talk concerning the order retiring Col. John T. Camp, of the 22d N. Y. He made the application himself, giving the date June 15 as the time he desired to be retired. General Headquarters deemed it wise to issue an order retiring the Colonel on May 15, and this was done, it not being assumed it made any difference to the Colonel. Some one started a report that a certain Captain had used influence at Albany to hasten the retirement of the Colonel, which is an absurd supposition, and has no foundation in fact. Nearly all the officers of the regiment, so long as the Colonel announced he would retire, desired to have the election of his successor over as soon as possible, as the interests of the regiment can best be subserved by so doing. In this connection both the supporters of Lieut. Col. King and Maj. Bartlett are very active, but the Major seems to have the best chance of winning. From those who should know whereof they speak it is believed that at least seven Captains out of ten will surely vote for Maj. Bartlett, who, it is admitted, is an officer with the requisite force of character,

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military ability and social standing to make a successful leader of the 22d Regt. Col. Camp did not make any protest in reference to his retirement, but, it is understood, merely asked if there had not been some mistake in the date. His wish to remain in command until June 15 was granted, General Headquarters modifying the order to this effect. For his long service of thirty-five years he certainly deserves the brevet of Brigadier General.

Judge Adv. Van Duzer, of the 1st Brigade N. Y., is investigating the allegations made by officers of the 9th Regt. against Capt. W. Willcock.

At the annual muster of the 9th N. Y. on May 27 619 officers and men were present out of 632 on the roll. We shall publish the figures in detail another week.

On the Shah's last visit to England, Lord Salisbury gave a garden party in his honor at Hatfield. The entertainment of the guests included an exhibition of marksmanship by a man who shot corks off of a lady's head. The Shah, seeing it was so easy, apparently, asked if he might try. He took a repeating rifle in his hand, and swung it around carelessly in the direction of Lord Salisbury and some of the guests, very much to their consternation. The lady performer was impolite enough to refuse to allow the Shah to shoot at anything on her head. "Very well," remarked His Majesty, and turning to the Prime Minister he invited him to take the lady's

place. Lord Salisbury's declination was kind and polite, but very firm. In the end the Shah was disarmed.

AS TIME PASSES (DECORATION DAY).

I hev' seen the sojers marchin'—marchin'—marchin',
Lines on lines o' glancin' baynits down the sullen South;
All aflame with song an' story,
Side by side the young an' hoary,
Dreamin' dreams o' fame an' glory at the cannon's mouth.

I hev' seen the sojers marchin'—marchin'—marchin',
Blasted ranks an' riddled colors back'ards from the war,
From the fury an' the fightin',
Home agen, all hearts delighin',
Victory's dauntless eyes uplightin' the triumphal car.

I hev' seen the sojers marchin'—marchin'—marchin',
Arms reversed an' banners craped toward the churchyard lone,
Where the fresh May buds are peepin',
O'er the war-worn veterans sleepin',
An' a grateful nation weepin', mourns the heroes gone.
WILL STOKES.

"Le Temps," Paris, of May 8, reproduces in its letter from the Transvaal the story which went the rounds

in this country, to the effect that an old Boer, when asked the color of the English flag, replied that it had no color. "I have seen it three times," he said, "at Brookhorst Sprint, at Majuba Hill and at Vlakputen, and each time it was white."

Why Lee Will Fight.—A gentleman of this city while on his way to his office the other morning overheard the following conversation between two colored boys, who were offering the "News" for sale to a passer-by:
"Here de 'News' Here de 'News'!" said darky No. 1.
"Wid all about Gen'l Lee goin' ter fight in Cuba!"
"You better stop hollerin' dat," said darky No. 2.
"Folk ain't gwine ter buy de papers wid all about fightin' in dem 'sides, Gen'l Lee ain't gwine ter fight thar."
"He boun' ter fight," said the first speaker, "for de war's goin' on, an' he too fat ter run, an' he gott'er fight."—Lynchburg News.

"No," said the savage King, "the people of my tribe will not arbitrate. They want blood."
The envoy smiled.
"In that case," he said—
And he opened his grip and confidently extracted a bottle of beef, iron and wine.—New York World.

Late arrivals of Army officers in New York are Capt. John Pitcher and Capt. W. L. Pitcher, Gilsey House; Lieut. H. C. Cabell, The Marlborough.

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PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD, May 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard," to be opened June 2, 1896, will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 2, 1896, and published immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, the daily supply of fresh beef, fresh vegetables, fresh bread, ice, and provender for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Office, New York. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government.
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BORN.

HALL.—At Whipple Barracks, A. T., May 16, 1896, to the wife of Sug. W. R. Hall, U. S. A., a son—Willard Merrill Hall.

McCRACKIN.—At Annapolis, Md., May 21, 1896, to the wife of Lieut. Alexander McCrackin, U. S. N., a daughter.

MARRIED.

MALLERY—TURNURE.—At New York City, May 7, 1896, Maj. John Conrad Mallery, U. S. A., to Miss Jeanne Turnure, daughter of Mr. Lawrence Turnure.

McGRANN—CAZIARC.—At Fort Monroe, Va., May 2, 1896, Asst. Engr. William H. McGrann, U. S. N., to Miss Ritchie Caziarc, only daughter of Capt. Louis V. Caziarc, 2d U. S. Art.

DIED.

BEACH.—At Fort Sill, O. T., May 17, 1896, Caroline Gustis Beach, wife of Lieut. F. H. Beach, 7th Cav.

COFFEY.—At Wannville, Ala., May 22, 1896, John R. Coffey, Colonel of Regiment of Alabama Volunteers during the Mexican War.

COMMAGERE.—At Washington, D. C., May 22, 1896, Mrs. Anita M. Commager, widow of Frank Young Commager, formerly Lieutenant 7th U. S. Cav.

FAIRCHILD.—At Madison, Wis., Gen. Lucius Fairchild, Capt. 16th U. S. Inf., and Brig. Gen. of Vols. during the war, 1861-65.

GATEWOOD.—At Fort Monroe, Va., May 20, 1896, Lieut. Charles Bare Gatewood, 6th U. S. Cav.

HATCH.—At Fort Sam Houston, Tex., May 21, 1896, Mrs. Hatch, wife of Lieut. Everard E. Hatch, 18th U. S. Inf.

HARMONSON.—At Norfolk, Va., Monday, May 18, L. Harmonson, father of the wife of Lieut. J. Marshall Robinson, U. S. N.

KETELTAS.—Suddenly at New York City, May 23, 1896, Henry Keteltas, formerly Captain 15th U. S. Inf., and Bvt. Lieutenant Colonel U. S. A.

MOORE.—At Camp Carlin, Wyo., May 14, 1896, Thos. P. Moore, Chief Packer U. S. A.

WHEELER.—At Washington, D. C., May 20, 1896, Mrs. Daniella-Wheeler, wife of Hon. Jos. Wheeler, of Alabama, and mother of Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 2d U. S. Art.

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